

370

# THE CHRONICLE

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## Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The revolution in these states is a defining moment in history, with profound consequences for America's own national interests."

President Bush, announcing aid for the former Soviet Union that could help researchers. A42

"The university is perhaps the single most important institution shaping long-term views of politics."

An assistant professor, on the importance of a politically conscious curriculum. B1

"I've heard so many people say, 'I can't keep this woman's team together.' Well, you know, they're asked to practice at 7 a.m., the coach is paid two cents, there are no scholarships. All of a sudden there's no interest or ability. Big surprise!"

Donna A. Loprieno, on equity in college sports programs: A1

"We must associate ourselves more prominently with solving the problems that concern Americans the most."

Derek Bok, on the need for higher education to reclaim public trust: A27

"I don't like it, but what's to be done? They are citizens."

The U. of Sarajevo's rector, where professors have become the leaders of their ethnic political parties: A41

"Our economic competitors are chipping our brains out in manufacturing and trade, and we're debating whether it makes sense to spend a little more money educating the next generation, creating healthy work force, rebuilding our infrastructure, and discovering new technologies."

Rep. John Conyers, Jr.: A25

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STORY ON PAGE A41

## Black-College Fund Will Close 6 Offices, Lay Off 25 People

Officials say cuts will free up more money for student support

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

The United Negro College Fund plans to lay off 25 employees and close six of its area offices in an effort to trim its operating costs and free up more money for student support.

The plan was announced by William H. Gray, III, who took over as the fund's president in September. Mr. Gray and other officials of the UNCF, which raises money for 41 private, historically black colleges, said the changes were not prompted by financial problems or lackluster fund raising, but were designed to make more money available to the increasing number of students who are applying to the fund's member colleges.

"Our members need more financial help than ever before," said Mr. Gray. "We want to minimize the number of dollars that are available to send kids to college."

### 40 Positions to Be Eliminated

The plan calls for the elimination of 40 positions by laying off 25 employees and leaving 15 vacancies unfilled. Six area offices will be closed—in Baltimore, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Aurora, Colo., and Orlando, Fla. At the same time, the UNCF will seek to raise \$56.8-million in fiscal 1993, about \$2.2-million more than in 1992.

Several presidents of the UNCF's member institutions said that the changes under Mr. Gray had come sooner than they expected, but that they were pleased with the objective. Some UNCF employees, however, who said they were not expecting the changes, said they were shocked and confused by the announcement.

Officials of several other fund-raising organizations said that now is the right time to review administrative costs, especially

Continued on Page A33

## Sectarian Strife Buffets Yugoslavia's Universities

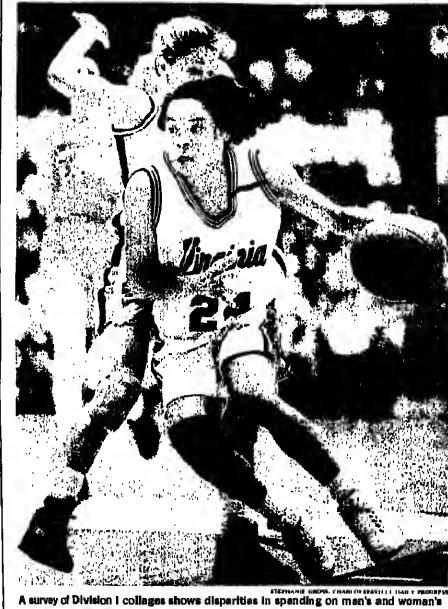
Yugoslav intellectuals and universities have become deeply involved in the sectarian strife that threatens the disintegration of the multi-ethnic federation. At the University of Sarajevo, faculty members, like Aleksa Buha (above), a philosophy professor, have become leaders of rival ethnic political parties. "The return of nationalism is indeed a step back," he says, "but we have to go through this phase of tremendous social, spiritual, and moral crisis."

Follow-Up on NCAA Study

The survey was intended to follow up on a National Collegiate Athletic Association study released last month, which sought to provide a broad-brush portrait of the relative treatment of

### A CHRONICLE SURVEY

## Men Outnumber Women and Get Most of Money in Big-Time Sports Programs



A survey of Division I colleges shows disparities in spending on men's and women's sports. Above, an NCAA tournament game between Virginia and Vanderbilt.

men's and women's sports programs at NCAA colleges.

The Chronicle's survey was based on the forms that Division I colleges are much likelier than women to play on sports teams and receive a much bigger slice of sports expenditures than their female counterparts. A Chronicle survey shows:

About two-thirds of the 203 colleges that responded to the survey enrolled more women than men in 1990-91. Yet at 130 of those institutions, male athletes outnumbered female athletes by more than two to one. One hundred twenty-one of the colleges gave at least twice as much athletic-scholarship money to men as to women.

The survey was intended to follow up on a National Collegiate Athletic Association study released last month, which sought to provide a broad-brush portrait of the relative treatment of

men in sports. The information, they argued, provided no basis for drawing firm conclusions about an individual college's compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the federal laws barring sex discrimination at institutions that receive federal aid.

Continued on Page A37

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dard equipment includes a driver's-side air bag, anti-lock brakes, air-conditioning, power windows, central locking—even electrically heated front seats.

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## This Week in The Chronicle

### Research

- Influenced by Marxism, feminism, and psychoanalysis, scholars delve into the politics of Impressionist works of art: A8
- Responding to complaints, the College Art Association looks at ways to encourage "pluralism" at its annual meetings: A9

- VALUING "COMMUNITY SERVICE" Scholars can help inform citizens about today's complex policy issues by sharing their expertise on key national issues: B3

Physicists examine redaction from scientific journals: A8  
Stereo-speaker array used to study sonic booms: A8  
Maharishi Meher Baba dismisses report on meditation: A8  
Researchers say they've found largest known organism: A10  
Study looks at wealth and poverty in a Lesotho village: A10  
"Selfish" behavior of African white-fronted bee-eaters: A10  
83 new scholarly books: A14

### Computing

- PREDICTING AN ERUPTION'S HAVOC Computer simulations that show villagers how hot lava will flow down the sides of a volcano could give them a better chance of survival when it erupts: A20

- HUMANITIES SCHOLARS AS COMPUTER PIONEERS The future National Research and Education Network is often viewed as a service for scientists, but other disciplines are expected to be well represented: A22

- A political game on the Internet: A20  
Institutions urged to give schools access to networks: A20  
Library of Congress sets up a multimedia center: A23  
College creates on-line data base of records on women: A23  
Libraries group offers access to scholarly data bases: A23  
Seven new computer programs; two new optical disks: A24

### Personal & Professional Concerns

- LEADERSHIP ROLE PRESCRIBED FOR COLLEGES To regain public confidence, higher education needs to take part in the national agenda, says Derek Bok, president emeritus of Harvard University: A17

- AGGRESSIVE CHAMPION OF PROFESSORS' RIGHTS The Texas Faculty Association tackles issues from salaries to academic freedom in a state where faculty bargaining is forbidden by law: A17

- A VOICE SHAPED BY DEFENSE Ariel Dorfman wants to disturb people. The playwright, novelist, and Duke University professor writes about exile, oppression, and revenge: A5

- IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN POLITICS Scholars should bridge the "town-gown" divide and share their expertise on important national issues. Opinion: B3

- NAEFO chief wins unanimous vote of confidence: A25  
New York Governor plugs a great national university: A25  
Senate council to study health of universities: A25  
EPA hopes to award 300 more research grants: A29  
Education Dept. may be liable for some bad loans: A29

- Vandal damage professor's office: A4  
Clarke College will close its doors in May: A4

- U. of Texas professor removes AIDS-awareness poster: A4  
Yale helps New Haven preserve vital city records: A5  
Virginia professor teaches the art of egg dying: A4

- American Indian artifact stolen from university museum: A5

- University asks church to vacate campus property: A5  
"Sexual-harassment consent form" rolls U. of Arizona: A17

- Cancer advice for economists: A5

- Professor says president sought to quash complaint: A19

- Violent crime in college dorms: A11

- A Chronicle survey adds details to an NCAA study of teams in its top competitive division: A1

- Universities that did not participate in the survey said they wanted to protect sensitive information: A37

- U. OF NEVADA AT LAS VEGAS Hires A NEW COACH

- Roland V. Massimino, the men's basketball coach at Villanova University, was named to replace Jerry Tarkanian. He will earn almost \$400,000 a year: A37

- Presidents turn to athletics to trim budgets: A37

- Loyola Marymount settles suit over player's death: A40



Some art historians and critics are subjecting such paintings as Édouard Manet's "Café-Concert" to rigorous new interpretations. WALTER ART MUSEUM

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY  
KELVIN LIBRARY  
CLARK LIBRARY  
DATE: MAY 10, 1993  
DEPT: LIBRARY

April 8, 1992

- NOTE-TAKING SERVICES ARE CRITICIZED Though some professors say the services are helpful in an era of large, impersonal classes, others say they encourage students to skip classes: A33

- Institute will study classics of Eastern culture: A18  
2 groups sponsor project to update English curriculum: A18  
Early exposure to 'contested issues' is educated: A18

### Finance

- BELT TIGHTENING AT BLACK-COLLEGE FUND The United Negro College Fund is trimming operating costs to free up more money for student support: A1

- LIBRARIANS VOW TO FIGHT JOURNAL PRICES A group proposes measures to combat escalating costs of materials for research collections: A33

- U. of Toledo to endow professorship in Catholic thought: A33  
Duke's president rescues five academic scholarships: A33  
Kemper Trust creates two \$20-million funds: A33  
Fact File: 50 foundations ranked by 1990 grants: A34  
Foundation grants: gifts and bequests: A34

### Students

- NEW POPULARITY FOR PROFESSIONAL NOTE TAKERS Some colleges are looking more closely at students' practice of paying someone else to go to their classes and take notes: A35

- Possible anti-Irish bias studied at U. of Houston: A6  
Students get some help against the common cold: A35  
Unemployed Massachusetts residents get free classes: A35  
Chemistry major enlivens elementary-school science: A35

### International

- U.S. PLAN FOR SCIENCE IN FORMER SOVIET UNION President Bush announced programs of aid that could strengthen the scientific enterprise in Russia: A11

- CRISIS IN YUGOSLAVIA The University of Sarajevo is writhing under the strains brought by the country's sectarian rivalries and rising nationalistic fervor: A41

- BLACKS PROTEST ON SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPUSES Protests by black students angry over expulsions and charges of racism erupted at several universities: A42

- CHINA SEEKS RETURN OF BEST AND BRIGHTEST Its science academy plans to use financial and other incentives to lure gifted scholars and students: A44

- AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS PROTEST AID POLICIES A march to demonstrate against the government's plans turned into a violent confrontation with the police: A44

- PARKS AND MONUMENTS Exhibitions explore the creation of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the pride of America's playing fields: B4

- Appointments and resignations in academe: A46  
Deaths: A46

- Calendar of coming events and deadlines: A46

## MARGINALIA

## In Brief

## Clarke College will close its doors in May

Newton, Miss.—Two years after losing its regional accreditation, Clarke College has decided to close its doors in May.

The two-year Baptist college lost its accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1989, following a two-year probation. The accrediting agency cited financial problems and the lack of long-range planning as reasons for the decision.

Since then, the Mississippi college has suffered declines in enrollment and financial support, said James C. Read, dean of the college. He said Clarke had been unable to compete with less expensive public colleges.

Clarke, which unsuccessfully appealed the accreditors' decision, sued the accrediting agency in court in September and sought an injunction. Sheldon Hand, the college's lawyer, said last week that the court had not yet set a trial date. The creditors could not be reached for comment.

"We'll give it back if you'll tell us where you got that refrigerator."

**Head in the Madison (N.J.) Eagle: HALF OF YOUTH ENROLLED IN COLLEGE Left brain or right brain?**

**The Career Services Bulletin** of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators lists an opening for an assistant director of residence life, the qualifications for which are "masters degree plus 305 years full-time experience."

**Note in the PSSC Bulletin Board** a newsletter of Pennsylvania College of Straight Chiropractic:

"On Tuesday, March 10, someone took my Gefilte Fish and bagel out of the refrigerator that cost \$3.00. If someone wants to share, I would be glad to, but please don't eat it without asking."

"We'll give it back if you'll tell us where you got that refrigerator."

**News item in The Conglomerate**, the student paper of Centenary College of Louisiana:

"The Student Government Association will attempt to pass its new Constitution April 1...

"The new Constitution provides for two vice-presidents instead of one. One is to handle internal business of the association and one is to handle the external business."

"The new document also proposes changes in illegibility requirements for the positions of Secretary and Treasurer."

"If you have neat handwriting, don't apply."

**From College & University**, a publication of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers:

"In a publication directed to prospective students, Stanford University explained the important role that 'community' plays in the overall educational process. . . . a college offers its students remarkable paths to enrichment, both in the classroom and outside it. The individuals with whom you will spend the four years should be an important factor to you in a campus setting. The impact of such inspiring role models and friends cannot be underestimated."

We'd be glad to try.

**Announcement of a symposium at Wright State University**: "Spanker: Professor Steen Pedersen . . ."

"Staan earned his Ph.D. from Amherst in the early eighties. He has been affiliated with universities in Austria, London City, and Indianapolis before coming to Wright State."

"While we hope he was cured of what ailed him."

—C.O.

## Invitation to President of Germany is criticized

**No answer**—George Rupp, president of Rice University, and Charles Duncan, chair of the institution's board of trustees, have stirred up controversy by inviting Richard van Weizsaecker, the President of Germany, to speak at the spring's commencement.

"The new Constitution provides changes in illegibility requirements for the positions of Secretary and Treasurer."

"If you have neat handwriting, don't apply."

**Yale helps New Haven preserve vital records**

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**—Thanks to \$3,700 from Yale University, this city will be able to preserve deteriorating records of marriages, births, and deaths for at least another 100 years.

Many of the records—which in-



Virginia professor teaches art of egg dyeing

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—A professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of Virginia (above) taught those at the workshop *pyasnytsya*, the art of drawing on eggs with beeswax who learned the craft from her grandmother, Natalie O. Kononenko (above) taught those at the workshop *pyasnytsya*, the art of drawing on eggs with beeswax and then dyeing them to produce intricate designs and figures.

criticized by some, including a Rice professor, for denying his father's role in the Holocaust. Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Hitler's last professional diplomat, was convicted of sending thousands of Jews to concentration camps. Some, however, have praised the younger Mr. von Weizsaecker for his speeches urging Germans to face their responsibility for the Holocaust.

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## Yale helps New Haven preserve vital records

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**—Thanks to \$3,700 from Yale University, this city will be able to preserve deteriorating records of marriages, births, and deaths for at least another 100 years.

Many of the records—which in-

clude death certificates for such famous Americans as Noah Webster and Eli Whitney—have become brittle with age. But the city couldn't afford to preserve them.

Mr. Michael V. Lynch (below), the city's registrar for vital statistics, asked Yale for help. Yale agreed that early American records are important to research. Yale officials agreed to donate money to help pay for the project.

LOS ANGELES—Vandals broke

into the offices of a faculty member at the University of Southern California who is from Iran. They damaged equipment, destroyed research papers, and painted graffiti on the walls. The graffiti said "No More Hostages," "No Scots, Never Again," and "Death to Hezbollah." Hezbollah is a Shiite Muslim group based in Lebanon that is fighting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The vandals poured oil and battery acid over office equipment and files. The faculty member, Iraj Ershaghi, a professor of petroleum and chemical engineering, has been an American citizen since 1976.

In a Research Note on the

role of wives in Victorian households (*The Chronicle*, March 25), the author of the *PMLA* article on

which the note was based was incorrectly identified. She is Elizabeth Franklin, a professor of English at the University of Florida.

—Michael R. Rosen, *The Chronicle*

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## Professor removes AIDS-awareness poster

AUSTIN, TEX.—A sexually explicit AIDS-awareness poster displayed in the office of an assistant instructor at the University of Texas has sparked a heated debate over free speech.

The assistant, Pedro Bustos-Aguilar, said he removed the poster after he was asked to do so by the chairman of the Spanish and Portuguese Department, Leo Fontanella. Several other faculty members responded by displaying the poster in their offices. The poster, called "Get Carried Away With Condoms," depicts two naked men embracing. One of them is wearing a condom.

"This is not some kind of erotic art, but I want to shock value," said Mr. Bustos-Aguilar. "It's an informative poster that provides an opportunity for discussion on homosexuality, homophobia, and AIDS."

Mr. Fontanella said he did not tell Mr. Bustos-Aguilar to remove the poster, but simply suggested that he put it in a less prominent place in his office. Mr. Fontanella says he has received numerous complaints about the poster since September from students and parents.

**Herold psychiatrist faulted in suicide**

BOSTON—A state medical board has found that a psychiatrist affiliated with Harvard University Medical School "did not conform to accepted standards of medical practice" in treating a Harvard medical student who committed suicide last year.

But the state board did not find that the psychiatrist, Margaret Bean-Bayog, had had sex with her patient, as the patient's family charged, and it did not revoke her medical license.

Dr. Bean-Bayog, a clinical assistant professor at Harvard, has been on leave since May pending the board's decision, which is subject to further hearing.

The family of Paul Lazzano, the fourth-year medical student who killed himself, has sued Dr. Bean-Bayog, charging her with malpractice and wrongful death.

Dr. Bean-Bayog has called the family's charges "outrageous and false."

The vandals broke

into the offices of a faculty member

at the University of Southern California who is from Iran. They damaged equipment, destroyed research papers, and painted graffiti on the walls. The graffiti said "No More Hostages," "No Scots, Never Again," and "Death to Hezbollah." Hezbollah is a Shiite Muslim group based in Lebanon that is fighting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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Michigan State University  
University museum loses  
valuable pipe to thief

EAST LANSING, MICH.—A thief pried open a display case at the Michigan State University museum and made off with a 19th-century American Indian artifact.

The artifact, part of a tobacco pipe carved out of stone—a drawing

of which appears above—was

donated to the museum by an alumnus. The alumnus's father unearthed the pipe 84 years ago on land that is now part of the campus. A museum spokesman, who declined to disclose the value of the item, said campus police had identified a suspect.

**Philadelphia Inquirer**, church members have complained of being subjected to mind control and other abuses. Mr. Drummond, who was unavailable for comment, has denied the charges.

## Alleged anti-Irish bias studied at U. of Houston

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania has asked a non-denominational church to vacate property it has been leasing, in part because of allegations that the church has been using cult-like practices.

The church, led by the Rev. Frederick A. Drummond, has been leasing a five-acre site near the campus.

The university asked the church to move because it wants to use the property, but also because of the allegations, said Christopher Mason, president of University City Associates, a for-profit subsidiary of the university that manages its real estate holdings.

White newspaper critics have

given the New York production mixed reviews, it is generally agreed that the production stirs up disturbing questions about representation, revenge, and justice.

"I'm not anti-Irish," Mr. Dorfman says. "I'm not against making people laugh or cry, but my main objective is to make people think about things that they may not want to think about."

Mr. Dorfman's work is

unsettling. One of his novels, *Widows*, written in 1981, is about the tragedy of the "disappeared" people jailed for political reasons and killed by a dictator's secret police for their beliefs—observes John Franken as he prepares his lemon herb-bouillabaisse au papillote. Mr. Franken won a \$10,000 scholarship.

Mr. Franken attributes his dark

mood to an inner voice—the voice of a man who has seen much evil.

Born in Argentina in 1942, the grandson of Jews who had fled Russian pogroms, Mr. Dorfman says his life has been shaped by exile and defiance.

Forced into exile

In 1944, when Mr. Dorfman's father was forced from his job as a professor at an Argentine university because he was Jewish, the family moved to the United States, where they lived for 10 years before settling in Chile.

When Chile's socialist President, Salvador Allende Osses, was

overthrown and killed in a 1973

coup led by General Augusto Pinochet, Mr. Dorfman, a professor of journalism and literature at the University of Chile, was forced into exile with many of Mr. Allende's supporters. Ten years later he was allowed to return to Chile, but his continued denunciations of the Pinochet regime led to his deportation again in 1987. Since 1990, when Chileans voted to oust General Pinochet in favor of a democratic government, Mr. Dorfman has traveled freely in and out of Chile.

**Major Contradictions**

Over the last seven years, however, Mr. Dorfman has spent much of his time at Duke University where he is a professor of literature and Latin American studies. There he has continued to write literary criticism, works of fiction, essays that are regularly reprinted in newspapers and magazines. He has also begun to write a screenplay for *Death and the Maiden*, which he is producing and directing. Mr. Polanski has agreed to produce one of his short stories.

Mr. Dorfman says it is ironic that someone like him—constantly

intellectual jargon and makes clear a disdain for those who may be less competitive—is going to Hollywood.

"I'm learning how to live be-

tween the academic world, the lit-

erary world, and the show-business

world," Mr. Dorfman says. "There

are major contradictions be-

tween the world of the artisan and

the mass media, but I'm looking for a way these two can nurture each other."

His dramatic projects, he says,

have actually thrust him back into

the role of the traditional Latin

American intellectual who,

he says, tends to take

more responsibility for what goes on in society than the typical American or European scholar does. During his 10 years at

the University of Chile, Mr. Dorf-

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"The tradition here is that

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he says. "There's no divide be-

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**Barbaric Character**

Mr. Dorfman says he often feels

he is a "barbaric character" among his colleagues. Not only does he live as he sees between

two cultures, but he is a parti-

cularized professor teaching across

disciplines. His courses, which he teaches for only one semester a year, are a cross between literature and international studies. Sometimes he teaches them in Spanish, other times in English. (He writes both languages, he says.)

One of his favorite courses to teach, he says, is called "Voices of Latin American Culture and Dominance." In it he asks his students to read and analyze contemporary books, advertisements, and radio programs from the United States to those in developing countries. The analysis, he says, helps students understand their place in the world and the factors that shape their perspective.

In his teaching, like his writing,

Mr. Dorfman says he seeks to be

both a student and provocative.

He expects his students to ask and analyze what is written from a personal perspective and, he says, "to bring it into their lives."

Despite the constant disruptions

that come with the production of

his play and other projects, Mr.

Dorfman says he is focused on his

teaching. He finds that his life at

Duke provides the proper counter-

balance to his outside activities.

It is interesting to be in a world

that is focused on the public con-

sciousness," Mr. Dorfman says of

the entertainment industry. "I

find it equally important to be in the

university world, where that con-

sciousness is mediated on and un-

derstood."

## PORTRAIT

## Giving Voice to the Tragedy of Oppression



Ariel Dorfman: "I'm not against making people laugh or cry, but my main objective is to make people think about things that they may not want to think about."

BY DEBRA E. BLUM

Ariel Dorfman—writer, former refugee, Duke University professor of journalism and literature at the University of Chile, was forced to leave his country in 1973.

"The tradition here is that intellectuals are more macho," he says. "There's no divide between my essay—what may be considered my scholarly work—and my fiction. That's rare in academia, maybe it's rare."

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It is interesting to be in a world that is focused on the public consciousness," Mr. Dorfman says of the entertainment industry. "I find it equally important to be in the university world, where that consciousness is mediated on and un-

derstood."

His dramatic projects, he says, have actually thrust him back into the role of the traditional Latin American intellectual who,

he says, tends to take more responsibility for what goes on in society than the typical American or European scholar does. During his 10 years at the University of Chile, Mr. Dorf-

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Mr. Dorfman says he often feels he is a "barbaric character" among his colleagues. Not only does he live as he sees between

two cultures, but he is a parti-

cularized professor teaching across disciplines. His courses, which he teaches for only one semester a year, are a cross between literature and international studies. Sometimes he teaches them in Spanish, other times in English. (He writes both languages, he says.)

One of his favorite courses to teach, he says, is called "Voices of Latin American Culture and Dominance." In it he asks his students to read and analyze contemporary books, advertisements, and radio programs from the United States to those in developing countries. The analysis, he says, helps students understand their place in the world and the factors that shape their perspective.

In his teaching, like his writing, Mr. Dorfman says he seeks to be both a student and provocative.

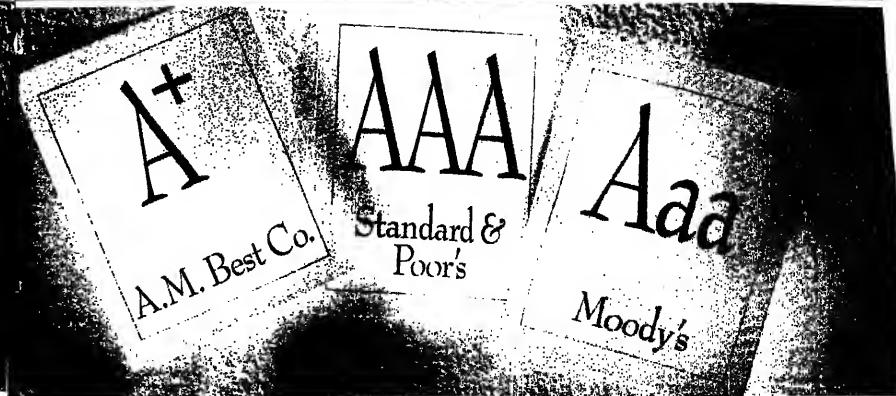
He expects his students to ask and analyze what is written from a personal perspective and, he says, "to bring it into their lives."

Despite the constant disruptions that come with the production of his play and other projects, Mr. Dorfman says he is focused on his teaching. He finds that his life at Duke provides the proper counter-balance to his outside activities.

It is interesting to be in a world that is focused on the public consciousness," Mr. Dorfman says of the entertainment industry. "I find it equally important to be in the university world, where that consciousness is mediated on and un-

derstood."

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## Book notes

### Radioactive journals?

Two Canadian physicists have gone to the trouble of measuring the radiation from unbound scientific journals, magazines, and newspapers.

The physicists, at McMaster University and the University of Toronto, found gamma rays from scientific journals that are published on high-quality, glossy paper. Gamma rays are close to X-rays on the electromagnetic spectrum.

The source of the rays, the physicists say, is the clay that manufacturers use to produce a glossy surface. The clay contains radioactive forms of some elements, such as radium.

The radiation, however, is not at levels that are likely to harm anyone. A person standing in front of a seven-shelf bookcase of the journal *Nuclear Physics*, for example, gets a dose of radiation that is equal to that received by someone standing in a brick or pottery building.

The physicists published their data in a letter in the March 26 issue of the journal *Nature*.

Georgia Tech researchers have set up an 8-by-20-by-15-foot array of stereo speakers next to a four-room house to study the effects of sonic booms.

The booms usually occur when drivers exceed the speed of sound, send out powerful sound waves that rattle houses, windows, dishes, and other objects.

In the research being planned at the Georgia Institute of Technology, scientists will broadcast various sonic-boom noises from the speakers while research subjects in the house try to read, talk to each other, and engage in other activities. The noise used in the research will not exceed federal safety standards.

Afterward, the scientists will quiz the subjects about which kinds of noises they found the most unsettling.

The study's purpose is to help engineers to reduce the disturbance that supersonic planes or other, more futuristic forms of transportation might cause.

**The Mahatma** Mahesh Yogi has joined those who have criticized National Research Council reports on "enhancing human performance."

On two occasions, the council, which is the operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences, has evaluated "performance enhancement" techniques such as meditation and issued skeptical assessments of their merits.

About the council's latest report, the Mahatma International University News Service quotes the Mahatma:

"It is well known that Washington, D.C., is the crime capital of the world. Under that negative influence, no decision-making body would be able to make a positive decision helpful to the American people."

## Scholarship



Linda Nochlin of Yale: "Do you love art down on your knees uncritically, or do you love it as you love a dear friend or relative?"

CHARLES BOYCE FOR THE CHRONICLE

## 'Revisionist' Art History Portrays Impressionists With New Brush Strokes

Recent scholarship on French works of art reflects the transformation of the field

By SCOTT HELLER

When a new generation of art historians looks at French Impressionist works, they see more than a way with paint or a gift for capturing the fading sunlight. Influenced by Marxism, feminism, and psychoanalysis, such scholars delve into questions of politics, gender, and economics as they seek to scrutinize—rather than celebrate—works of art.

In recent scholarship, Edgar Degas is described as an anti-Semite and an artist who fetishized women's bodies. Édouard Manet is working out oedipal conflicts with his father. And his barmaids are selling more than beer.

These new views of Impressionism are an example of how art history has been transformed by the importation of new methodologies. "They all take the focus off the pantheon of great artists producing masterpieces," said Patricia Mainardi, a professor of art history at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

### Fellowship Applications Rejected

Bitter debate has not broken out in the field, as it has within literary circles, save for concerted criticism of the changing approaches from the journal *The New Criterion*. But the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which supports graduate research in art

history, has begun rejecting fellowship applications if the topic is "too anthropological or sociological."

And several scholars

at this year's meeting of the College Art Association complained that the program was dominated by theory-based sessions at the expense of more traditional approaches.

Change has come slowly to the profession. Ties to the world of museums make revisionism continually controversial. "Art history is by definition a conservative discipline," said Linda Nochlin, professor of art history at Yale University. "It's a much more material and economically driven field. People want to preserve art as something valuable and intouchable."

Until the 1960's, art historians were trained, in large part, to identify a piece of art and place it within an artist's body of work. Connoisseurship, as the skill is known, had a direct link to the market value of an art work.

Scholars analyzed a painting's formal properties, or traced the use of an image, but left aside the social context in which it was produced. In that way, art history mirrored the New Criticism in literature, which reigned at the time.

"People would sit in offices and establish a chain of works of art, relating paintings of 1910 to paintings of 1870 to a painting

of 1830, but not to the cultural politics of 1910 or 1870," said Robert L. Herbert, professor of art at Mount Holyoke College. His 1988 book, *Impressionism: Art, Leisure, and Parisian Society*, is a widely praised attempt to apply decades of research in social history to the study of painters such as Manet, Degas, and Renoir.

More than many fields, art history is tied to the work of a pantheon of critics and biographers, who include Giorgio Vasari, Erwin Panofsky, Aby Warburg, and Clement Greenberg. Each was put under the microscope in a session at the 1992 art史 association conference. "Who's Yaouli Now?" was the title of one paper.

The "new art history" is self-conscious about the field's founders. Its canon, and the values it represents. "The whole category of what art survives and what we write about is being rethought," said Michael Ann Holly, professor of art history at the University of Rochester.

Ms. Holly studies the historiography of the discipline itself, as does Donald Preziosi, professor of art history at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Preziosi is reviewing turn-of-the-century university syllabi, to link the creation of the field, which emphasizes personal style and historical periods, with broader notions about morality and national identity.



"The crafting of a history of art," said Mr. Preziosi, "with its unfolding of epochs and works, had from the beginning a moral and ethical tone to it."

### Fiat Wave Influenced by Marxism

The first wave of revisionist scholarship, emerging in the late 1960's and early 70's, was influenced by Marxism. Rather than study the formal properties of a work of art, such as how the paint was handled, historians emphasized the social history of the period, and how it was ennobled in a work of art.

Much of the new scholarship centered on the 19th century, when, for the first time, artists began dealing with working-class subjects and everyday life, rather than with allegorical or religious themes. "These works were so patently didactic that they demanded an explanation," said James D. Herbert, historian professor of art history at the University of Southern California.

Many scholars who specialize in 19th-century art credit T. J. Clark, now a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, with answering that demand in his 1985 book, *The Painting of Modern Life: Paris in the Art of Manet and His Followers*.

Feminist scholars raised questions of

Continued on Page A12

## College Art Association Looks at Ways to Encourage 'Pluralism' in Its Annual-Meeting Program

In response to complaints that recent conferences have shortchanged traditional art-history scholarship, the College Art Association will review the way its annual meeting is organized.

The association has asked a consultant to survey other scholarly societies to see how they run their annual meetings. "I'm trying to encourage pluralism," said Patricia Mainardi, professor of art history at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

Ms. Mainardi heads the committee that oversees the annual meeting, held this year in Chicago. Some 4,500 artists and art historians attended.

Ms. Mainardi said she supported the new scholarship, which focuses on politics and gender rather than formal properties of a work of art. But she described senior scholars as "virtually 100 per cent disaf-

fected," especially when they apply to overseas sessions and are turned down.

"I'm critical of the fact that the new developments seem to be pushing out all the old," said Ms. Mainardi. "The problem with art history is that we're monolithic—it's winner take all. When it's formalist, that's everything. When it's theory, that's all."

### Talk of a Splinter Group

With some sessions led by artists and others by historians, the association's meeting often includes a wide range of topics and approaches.

In response to complaints about this year's meeting, the association's board of directors added sessions that focused on historical periods. To mark the Columbus anniversary, the meeting included many papers on multiculturalism and discussio-

n of work by American Indian and Hispanic artists.

About 20 years ago, the Society of Architectural Historians, which had met along with the College Art Association, decided to begin meeting separately.

Whispers abounded at the art association's latest meeting that some art historians would propose a splinter group, though that did not happen.

"We're not talking about art anymore. We're not talking about quality anymore," complained Samuel Y. Edgerton, Jr., professor of art history at Williams College and a member of the association's board of directors. "We've become an advocacy group for marginalists who want to be part of the power structure."

Mr. Edgerton chalked it up to generational politics.

"The younger generation that came out

of the Vietnam War is more embittered," he said. By the meeting's end, he said he was satisfied that quality scholarship was still being produced.

Sandra Hindman, professor of art history at Northwestern University, said she was "puzzled" by the complaints about the art-history portion of the program, which she coordinated. As a field, art history still "venerates the object" and is resistant to theory, she said.

Ms. Mainardi noted that until recently, non-traditional scholarship, including feminist work, had been relegated to the margins of the conference. But she said that, in the current climate, the association needed to satisfy as many constituencies as possible. "Art is embattled enough in this country," she said. "To start having splinter organizations would be a disaster."

—SCOTT HELLER



## 'Revisionist' Research on French Impressionist Works Reflects Transformation of the Field of Art History

Continued from Page A9

their own. Ms. Nochlin's 1971 article, "Why Have There Been No Great Women Artists?" became something of a rallying cry for scholars interested in studying women artists, as well as how women were portrayed in paintings and sculptures.

### A Decisive Role

Since then, feminist art history has come to occupy a decisive role in the field. Part of the effort has been to revive the reputations of women artists like Mary Cassatt and Berthe Morisot, who have recently been the subjects of critical reappraisal and major exhibitions.

Ms. Nochlin and other feminists aim to do more than add names to the canon, however. They want to bring to light the practices of critics, historians, art schools, galleries, and museums, which have consistently excluded women from an equal chance at acclaim.

"The strongest, feminist art

history is a transgressive and anti-

establishment practice, designed to

call many of the major precepts

of the discipline into question,"

Ms. Nochlin wrote in the introduction to *Women, Art, and Power* and other Essays, a 1988 collection.

In *The Politics of Vision: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Art and Society*, her most recent collection, Ms. Nochlin considers Degas's anti-Semitism and the side he took in the Dreyfus affair. She also offers a contrary reading of "A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte," Georges Seurat's pointillist masterpiece. In "these machine-turned profiles, these regularized dots," she sees not leisure and freedom, but "the dehumanizing rigidity of modern urban existence."

The influence of poststructural-

**Feminist art history is a transgressive and anti-establishment practice, meant to call many of the major precepts of the discipline into question."**

ism, semiotics, and literary theory has complicated matters in the 1980's and today.

That is reflected in a recent collection of essays, *Visual Theory: Painting and Interpretation*, edited by Ms. Holly, along with Harvard University's Norman Bryson and Keith Moxey of Columbia University's Barnard College.

Mr. Bryson is one of several scholars trained in literature who have begun to study images.

Are paintings of female nudes meant for male eyes only? How, then, does a woman look at such



Hollis Clayton of Northwestern U: A mixture of dispassionate observation and covert titillation is part of what makes Impressionism popular.

paintings? Is museum-going a form of voyeuristic pleasure? These are some of the new questions raised by feminism, literary theory, and psychoanalytic art history.

Other scholars want to break down the divisions between high art and other visual forms, including popular culture and festivals.

The art-association meeting included a session called "Not Art," in which scholars analyzed pulp-magazine photographs, medieval woodcuts, and Parisian shop signs.

Context is everything in the new history. But in *Visual Theory*, Mr. Bryson suggests that a painting cannot be read as a direct reflection of a real history. He writes: "Original context must be considered to be a much more global affair, consisting of the complex interaction among all the practices which make up the sphere of culture: the scientific, military, medical, intellectual and religious practices, the legal and political structures, the structures of class, sexuality and economic life, in the given society."

**A Painting's Ambiguities**

A woman stands behind a bar, her thoughts elsewhere, her gaze inspective. Reflected in the mirror behind her are a clutch of well-dressed Parisians celebrating an evening on the town.

The ambiguities of the painting have challenged viewers since Ms.

### Leading Examples of the New Approaches to Art History

The following books are frequently cited as leading examples of the new approaches to representation in art history.

**Art and Politics in France and Empire: The Universal Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867**, by Daniel M. Maffioli (Yale University Press, 1987).

**Berthe Morisot: A Biography**, by Anne Higonnet (HarperCollins, 1990).

**Impressionism**, by Michael J. Lewis, with a foreword by Robert L. Rosen (Yale University Press, 1989).

**Looking into Images: The Image of Women and Women's Lives**, by Lynne Linton (University of California Press, 1986).

**The Painting of Modern Life: Paris in the Age of Monet and Pissarro**, by Linda Nochlin (HarperCollins, 1991).

### Scholarship

picious professions." In the book, she describes the social history of the period, including the changing legal strictures on prostitution. And she compares visual images with literary accounts by such 19th-century French writers as Charles Baudelaire and Émile Zola.

Impressionist painters such as Manet and Degas were part of a self-conscious avant-garde that aimed to depict everyday life, in-

### "Discussion of the aesthetic components of art is supplanted by discussion of the visual arts as an end product of social ideology."

cluding the experiences of the working classes. And they broke from their predecessors by creating slice-of-life images that could not be "read" as stories or nar-

tives. Such ambiguity has been held by modernist critics, who draw a line from Impressionism to the increasing abstraction of 20th-century art. But Ms. Clayton and other feminist critics have their doubts.

In *Painted Lives*, she concentrates on the 1860's and 1870's. During that period, single working women were widely considered to be sexually available, if not overt prostitutes. Ms. Clayton contend that images of women in these "suspect professions"—whether waitresses or salesgirls—contributed to the stereotype, even as the paintings themselves seem to accord respectability to the women pictured.

### "Complex Fence Sitting"

In "Café-Concert," Manet paints a *brasserie* waitress disengaged from the bustle of her surroundings. She sips a beer, oblivious to the top-billed aristocrat who dominates the scene.

Popular images of waitresses implied that the women were selling sex, but Hollis Clayton, an associate professor of art history at Northwestern University, sees something else.

"The female barmaid is a member

of what Ms. Clayton calls "the sus-

pectious professions," in the book, she describes the social history of the period, including the changing legal strictures on prostitution. And she compares visual images with literary accounts by such 19th-century French writers as Charles Baudelaire and Émile Zola.

Impressionist painters such as Manet and Degas were part of a self-conscious avant-garde that aimed to depict everyday life, in-

time and place and ignore the ways in which it differs from popular illustration and other realist forms.

Mount Holyoke's Mr. Herbert sees a new formalism creeping into the current interest in semiotics and deconstruction. "Too often it leads to nearly exclusive attention to style, at the expense of history, to ideas that have more to do with 20th-century criticism than with French paintings of the previous century," he wrote in his 1988 book.

### Scholarship

themselves as they sold beer and food. Manet's images are more ambiguous, which some critics have taken to be socially progressive. But Ms. Clayton disagrees, calling the painting "an extremely complex form of fence sitting."

"It was a way to do on the one hand what everyone else was doing—obsess over and sexualize poor working-class women—and yet also to stay detached from those clichés," she said in an interview.

### Affirming Stereotypes

The book also takes issue with earlier criticism of a series of 50 roughly drawn prints of brothel interiors, done by Degas in the 1870's. "Because the prints visualize prostitution in an idiosyncratically fragmented, messy, and daring shorthand, the series looks casual and dispassionate, and as a consequence, seems to present a 'true' (because of being straightforward) account of its subject," writes Ms. Clayton.

But in his "fully tonal, sculptural treatment" of the women's buttocks, Degas affirms the reigning 19th-century stereotype of lower-class women's "primitive sexual appetite and activity," she argues.

This mixture of dispassionate observation and covert titillation is part of what makes Impressionism popular, Ms. Clayton says. She writes: "The noncommittal appearance of the art that resulted from this strategy helps to explain our culture's long-standing love affair with these canny, masculinist achievements of the Impressionist avant-garde."

In this week's issue of *The New York Times Book Review*, Grace Glueck, a former arts reporter and editor for the *Times*, takes a harsh view of Ms. Clayton's perspective on the Impressionists. "Ms. Clayton's heavy political agenda," she writes, "leads her into highly debatable assumptions."

Hilton Kramer, editor of *The New Criterion*, said in an interview that feminist interpretation now unfortunately dominates scholarship on 19th-century art. "Discussion of the aesthetic components of

## 19th Century Is Lively Topic for the New Art Criticism

The 19th century remains a lively topic for art historians who relate politics, gender, and psychoanalytic theory to painting and sculpture. Scholars with work in progress include:

■ Nancy Locke, a graduate student at Harvard University. In a paper at this year's meeting of the College Art Association, she described how Édouard Manet's oedipal tangle with his father informs "The Street Singer," an 1862 painting. As a judge, Ms. Locke says, Manet's father probably ruled on cases

involving the regulation of street entertainers much like the woman in the painting.

■ Lynne Linton, an independent scholar. She has finished a book about Victoria Meurent, the model for "The Street Singer" and other notable Manet works. Ms. Linton compares Meurent's thwarted artistic career to her own inspirations.

■ Steven Z. Levine, a professor of the history of art at Bryn Mawr College. In a forthcoming book, Mr. Levine takes a psychoanalytic approach in dis-

cussing Claude Monet and the concept of narcissism.

■ Parisa Minaschi, professor of art history at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. Her book about the end of the French auction system will be out later this year. She is at work on a study of marriage law and adultery in French society and culture.

■ Abigail Solomon-Godeau, assistant professor of art history at the University of California at Santa Barbara. She is studying sexuality, femininity, and photography in France.

—S.J.

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## THE CURRICULUM

- College plans institute to study classics of Eastern culture
- 2 groups sponsor project to update the English curriculum
- Early exposure to 'contested issues' advocated for students

St. John's College in Santa Fe, whose curriculum focuses on the "great books" of Western culture, plans to open an institute devoted to the classics of Eastern culture.

Starting next fall, the Institute for Study of Eastern Classics will offer an intensive one-year graduate program for about 20 students. It will focus on classic texts of India in the first semester and on classic texts of China in the second. Students, who will earn certificates but not degrees, will have to study Sanskrit or classical Chinese. India and China were chosen because of their long and rich written traditions, officials said.

The founding of the new institute doesn't mean St. John's is abandoning its focus on Western culture and rushing toward a multicultural curriculum. Its undergraduate and master's-degree "great books" programs won't change at all. St. John's officials hope the institute—which they say will emphasize serious and sustained study rather than "trendy popularization"—will become a model for multicultural education.

Students will be in a better position to study the East, says James Chey, the institute's director.

### To End Bashing, Colleges Urged to Take Leadership Role on National Problems

*Continued From Previous Page*

peared. Yet a torrent of criticism was pouring down on us."

Mr. Bok cited the legacy of criticism left by William J. Bennett, the former Education Secretary. Congressional hearings on scientific fraud and "financial malpractice"; accusations that universities champion "politically correct" attitudes; complaints about tuition increases; and a Justice Department lawsuit accusing elite institutions of conspiring in their tuition and financial aid policies.

"Why so much criticism now," Mr. Bok asked, "when in fact universities are in many ways doing a better job than they did 20 or 40 years ago?"

He ruled out many explanations, which he said, might initially seem plausible. For example, he said that despite the furor over "political correctness," few universities 20 years ago dared challenge the prevailing orthodoxy that condemned the Vietnam war, the government, and the corporate world. Similarly, in the 1950's, conformity prevailed.

### Leaders Are Largely Silent

As for increases in college costs, he said, tuition actually rose faster in the 1980's than it did in the 1960's. In a brief reference to the controversies over how universities bill the government for research charges, Mr. Bok said that despite "unfortunate mistakes" made by many institutions, accounting practices were better today than in

once they have studied the West. And he will be studying it intensely rather than as part of a piecemeal approach designed to satisfy political aims, he says.

The program's Indian readings will include *Agadita*, one of the great Sanskrit texts of Hinduism; *Arthashastra*, the principal treatise of Indian political theory; the *Bhagavadgita*; and other Chinese writings, will include the *Annotations of Confucius* and writings by Mo Tzu, Chuang Tzu, and others.

In its first two years, the institute will be financed by a \$207,220 grant from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation. If the college decides to operate it permanently, it will have to study Sanskrit or classical Chinese. India and China were chosen because of their long and rich written traditions, officials said.

CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Updating the undergraduate English curriculum at 50 teaching institutions is the goal of a project sponsored by the Modern Language Association and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

The project will send English professors at leading research universities to work with faculty members on the other campuses. The colleges will review their curricula.

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He noted, however, that some faculty members questioned whether they should move toward a "textbook studies" approach that addresses popular culture and non-literary writings, which is being tried at a handful of universities.

SCOTT HILLER

A successful undergraduate major should introduce students to methodological debates and "contested issues" early on, says a handbook that offers guidelines on how to conduct effective program reviews.

The handbook draws on recommendations made by committees of the Association of American Colleges. Carol Gentry Schneider, the association's executive vice-president, said the handbook was unusual because it urges a focus on educational goals and results instead of the typical data on how many majors a department sponsors and how many go on to graduate school. It asks departments to

explain the goals of their introductory and mid-level courses and to define connections made between general-education courses and those in the major.

Copies of "Program Review and Educational Quality in the Major" are available for \$12 and at bulk rates from the AAC, Publications Desk, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009; (202) 387-3760.

—S.H.

It's hard enough to change the curriculum on a single campus. But the Association for General and Liberal Studies plans to honor a professor or administrator whose efforts at campus change have had a national impact. The dead line for nominations for the Joseph Katz Award, to be presented in October, is June 15. For nomination forms or information contact Beverly Pitts, Assistant Provost, Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. 47306; (317) 285-3716.

—S.H.

## Personal &amp; Professional

## Personal &amp; Professional

### Association Is Aggressive Champion of Rights of Professors in Texas

*Continued From Page 107*

"Since Texas is a non-bargaining state, people's only access is through the courts," says Christine Maitland, the NEA's higher-education coordinator. "The TFA is very visible because of that."

Among the recent cases in which the TFA successfully intervened:

■ An appeals court ruled in October 1991 that the Dallas campus had violated the rights of 10 faculty members fired after their departments were eliminated. The court determined that the faculty members were tenured to the university, not to their individual departments, and therefore should have been given a chance to demonstrate what they could teach elsewhere in the university.

■ The Board of Regents of the

University of Texas—a small fraction of the faculty members of Texas' 95 public institutions, the association has played a prominent role in legal and legislative battles over higher education. At the Legislature, it has helped focus attention on the problems of female and part-time faculty members while battling for, among other things, standardized faculty grievance procedures and more-affordable health insurance.

The association, which is affiliated with the National Education Association, also intervenes on behalf of professors pursuing grievances against their institutions.

Says Samuel Freeman, a TFA member who teaches political science at the University of Texas-Pan American and is head of the Faculty Senate there: "The administration knows that if they jerk faculty around as they are wont to do, the union will be there to defend its members." The association has successfully intervened in grievance cases on behalf of Pan American professors, he adds.

#### Some Cases Border on Bizarre

Some of the cases taken on by the association border on the bizarre. One pending case involves a faculty member who says he was dismissed for wearing his military uniform and supporting the Gulf War. Another involves a professor who says he was threatened with dismissal for allegedly plagiarizing his own work.

With little formal structure for adjudicating complaints on many Texas campuses, faculty members often take their grievances to the courts, with the TFA's backing.

With the help of a formal structure for adjudicating complaints on many Texas campuses, faculty members often take their grievances to the courts, with the TFA's backing.

**College President Accused of Intimidation Over Bias Complaint**

ST. MARY'S CITY, MD.

A black faculty member at St. Mary's College of Maryland has accused the president of trying to intimidate him into withdrawing a discrimination complaint.

Reginald O. Savage, an assistant professor of philosophy on leave from the college this academic year, filed a complaint with the Maryland Commission on Human Relations and the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He claimed that a divisional committee that evaluated his performance in the spring of 1990 had not used the review process "to harass and intimidate" him, and had instead awarded him "racial hostility." The college has divisions

to interpret the president's remarks to Mr. Savage as threatening his job.

Mr. Savage said his division, in a brief recommendation that he receive a standard five-year contract, had tried to fire him. On June 1, 1990, he filed a discrimination complaint with the college's divisional committee, which it later denied.

Meanwhile, the college's faculty senate is preparing to examine both Mr. Savage's case and the institution's evaluation process.

—DENICE K. MAGNER



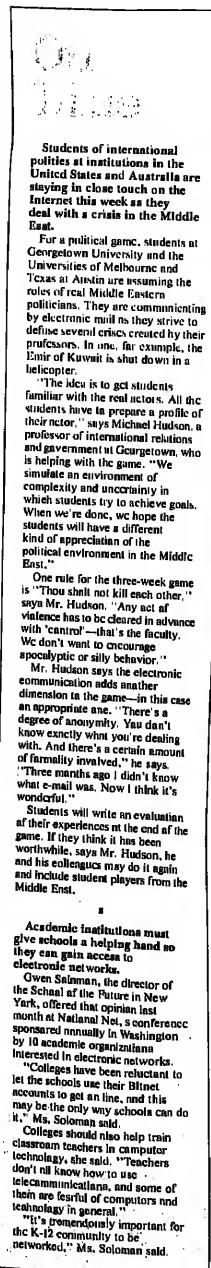
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## Information Technology

Students of international politics at institutions in the United States and Australia are staying in close touch on the Internet this week as they deal with a crisis in the Middle East.

For a political game, students at Georgetown University and the Universities of Melbourne and Texas at Austin are assuming the roles of real Middle Eastern politicians. They are communicating by electronic mail as they strive to define several crises created by their professors. In one, for example, the Emir of Kuwait is shut down in a helicopter.

"The idea is to get students familiar with the real actors. All the students have to prepare a profile of their actor," says Michael Hudson, a professor of international relations and government at Georgetown, who is helping with the game. "We simulate an environment of complexity and uncertainty in which students try to achieve goals. When we're done, we hope the students will have a different kind of appreciation of the political environment in the Middle East."

One rule for the three-week game is "They shall not kill each other," says Mr. Hudson. "Any act of violence has to be cleared in advance with 'central'—that is, the faculty. We don't want to encourage apocalyptic or silly behavior."

Mr. Hudson says the electronic communication adds another dimension to the game—in this case an appropriate one. "There's a degree of anonymity. You don't know exactly whom you're dealing with. And there's a certain amount of neutrality involved," he says. "Three months ago I didn't know what e-mail was. Now I think it's wonderful."

Students will write an evaluation of their experiences at the end of the game. If they think it has been worthwhile, says Mr. Hudson, he and his colleagues may do it again and include student players from the Middle East.

Academic institutions must give schools a helping hand so they can gain access to electronic networks.

Owen Salzman, the director of the School of the Future in New York, offered that opinion last month at National Net's conference, sponsored annually in Washington by 18 academic organizations involved in electronic networks.

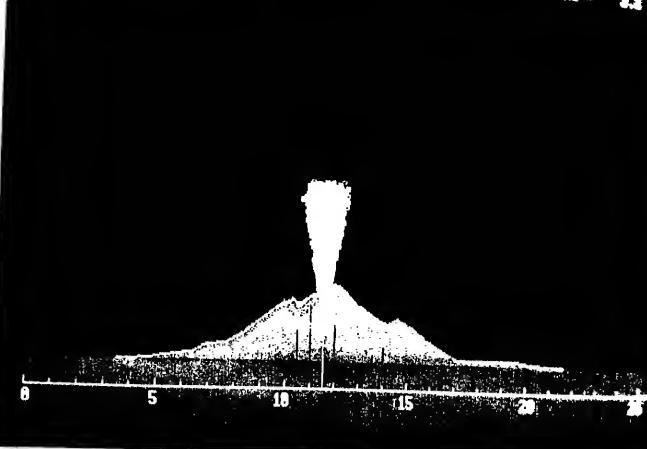
"Colleges have been reluctant to let the schools use their BBSnet accounts to get an e-mail, and this may be the only way schools can do it," Ms. Solomon said.

Colleges should also help train classroom teachers in computer technology, she said. "Teachers don't know how to use telecommunications, and some of them are fearful of computers and technology in general."

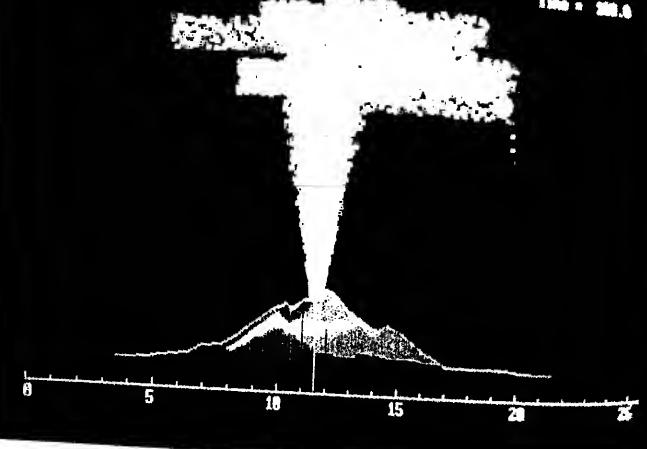
"It's tremendously important for the K-12 community to be networked," Ms. Solomon said.

## A Volcano in Action Before the Lava Flows

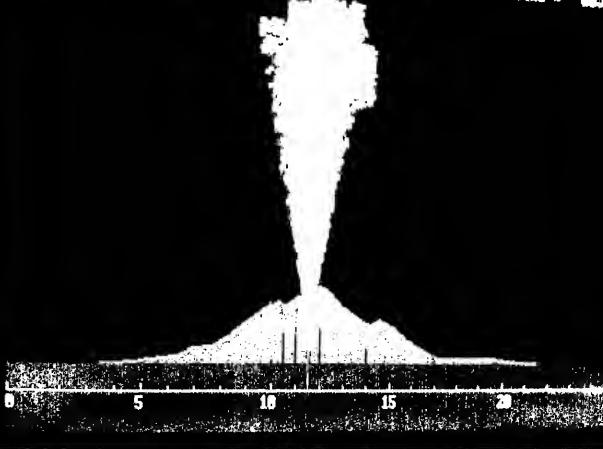
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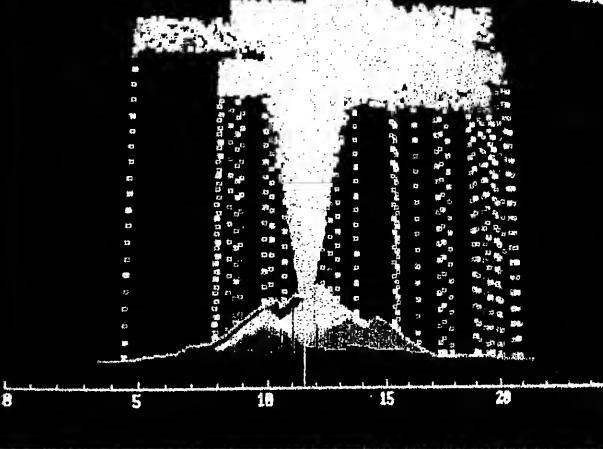
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CALDERA PLINIUM (Hit any key to stop)  
Vent at 11.5 Strength = 8.00 Wind = 5.00 m/s Phase = 0 Depth = 0.2 Time = 100.0



By DAVID L. WILSON  
MEXICAN VILLAGERS living on the Guatemalan border will soon see a simulated eruption of the nearby Tacaná volcano on videotape. Mexican officials expect Tacaná to erupt soon.

The videotape, made from a computer program, will show the villagers how the hot lava and ash will flow down the sides of the volcano. The gullies and ridges on the volcanic cone will guide the material in ways that are difficult to predict without the computer simulation.

By studying the videotapes, public officials can establish safety zones that the villagers can reach in a matter of minutes in the event of an eruption. In some cases, moving just a few yards in one direction will make the difference between life and death.

### Standard Desktop Computers Used

The computer simulations are based on programs developed by Michael F. Sheridan, chairman of the geology department at the State University of New York at Buffalo. He says the programs will give people who live near volcanoes a better chance of survival.

"Tens of thousands of lives could have been saved in the last couple of decades if the people at those volcanoes had understood what was happening, and what they had to do to save themselves," he says.

The computer programs used to create the simulations are part of a package called "Flow," one of several software packages that Mr. Sheridan helped develop. Another, called "Erupt," lets students and researchers track the development of any volcanic cone. Both packages run on standard desktop computers.

Kenneth H. Wohletz, a staff member with the Earth and Environmental Sciences Division of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, helped Mr. Sheridan develop "Erupt." Mr. Wohletz says the package has been used by undergraduates to study the formation of volcanic cones and by geologists to reconstruct the development of specific volcanoes.

"Erupt," says Mr. Wohletz, collapses thousands of years into just a few minutes and see an animated computer image of various aspects of the volcano. "This includes formation of craters, collapse of volcanoes, dispersal of explosive products, and dispersal of lava," he says.

By changing the parameters in the software—strength of eruption and wind velocity, for example—users can re-create specific eruptions, watch every known eruption over the volcano's lifetime, or examine the volcano as it may have looked thousands of years ago. The package automatically makes changes in the animation based on changes in the parameters.

Unlike "Flow," "Erupt" is not as useful at predicting where the lava, ash, and other products of a volcanic eruption will go.

### Geologists Provide Data

To use "Flow" successfully, geologists must map the topography around the volcano, measure the distance that the expelled debris from previous eruptions traveled down the sides of the cone, and feed that information into the computer.

The package offers users an animation of how far and how fast material will flow

*Continued on Following Page*

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## State Laws Against Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities Provoke Debate

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK  
States continue to pass laws making it a specific crime to vandalize or steal from a facility used in animal research. But the verdict is out on whether the measures actually accomplish anything.

No one has ever been prosecuted under the laws now on the books in 26 states because no one who has vandalized or burglarized a facility in those states has been caught, according to groups that monitor such activity.

Nonetheless, many scientists maintain that the laws deter potential vandals and are an expression of public sentiment against harassment of researchers.

Nebraska, South Dakota, and Virginia enacted facility-protective laws this year.

### Send a Message

"It does send a message," says Len Koch, executive director of the Health Safety and Research Alliance of New York State, an organization of universities and researchers. New York passed its law in 1991.

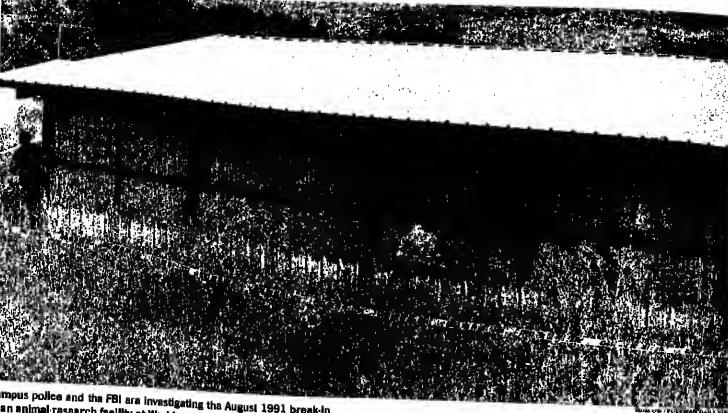
But animal-rights advocates say the laws do little but allow states to throw a political sop to scientists. The advocates say that existing state laws against burglary, vandalism, and theft are sufficient.

"I never understood why they were passing them," says Gary L. Francione, a professor at the Rutgers University School of Law and director of its Animal Rights Law Clinic. "I think it's just pressure from blowing the whistle on violations of state and federal law," he adds.

### Copying and Videotaping

While Mr. Francione says he opposes crimes on behalf of animal rights, he says he also is alarmed by provisions in some of the new laws that make it a crime to copy or videotape information about research without authorization. He says the provisions, which are also found in proposed legislation now before Congress, may be unconstitutional.

The provisions are aimed at animal-rights activists who have been known to enter a research facil-



Campus police and the FBI are investigating the August 1991 break-in at an animal-research facility at Washington State University.

ity legally and then copy or videotape material to expose possible abuses of animals or to publicize research that they find questionable.

Mr. Francione says the prohibitions against such activity, which are part of the Montana and North Dakota laws, are "so obnoxious to the idea of freedom of speech."

"They're trying to keep people from blowing the whistle on violations of state and federal law," he adds.

Research advocates see it differently. Mr. Koch of New York, for example, says the existing federal Animal Welfare Act provides adequate opportunity for the reporting of abuses. Prohibitions against photocopying and videotaping limit the unauthorized use of researchers' material, he says.

Other supporters of the facility-protective laws say they do more than standard vandalism or burglary statutes because they allow states to prosecute people for "minor" offenses, such as stealing a

laboratory notebook or releasing a mouse from its cage.

Since states began enacting such laws in 1988, there have been 13 incidents involving damage to animal-research facilities on university campuses, according to information compiled by the National Association for Biomedical Research.

The association advocates the interests of universities and companies that use animals in research. The incidents ranged in severity from the March 1989 spray-painting of slogans and threats against researchers on the exterior of a Northwestern University facility to the arson and theft of 1,000 animals at the University of Arizona in April of that year.

Opinions on the usefulness of the laws as a deterrent differ widely. In Incident in Washington

Steven Simmons, a spokesman for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, says the laws do not discourage activists. "It's doubtful that this type of law will

deter them," says Mr. Simmons, whose organization often publicizes break-ins or lab vandalism by other activist groups, such as the Animal Liberation Front. "They have always been willing to risk the repercussions."

Mr. Simmons's thinking has proved correct in at least one instance.

In August 1991—less than three months after a facility-protective bill was signed into law in Washington State—the animal-research facility on the campus of Washington State University was broken into. Two offices were vandalized and seven coyotes, six minks, and ten mice were released. Activists from the Animal Liberation Front claimed credit.

The campus police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are both investigating the crime, but have made no arrests. The FBI was called in because the U.S. Department of Agriculture owned the facility. The campus police say the vandals could be prosecuted under the state law if they are caught.

William T. Bakamis, director of Health Science Police Affairs for Washington State University, says the facility of the facility-protective law really cannot be tested "until somebody is caught, convicted, and sentenced."

While it did not deter the vandals, Mr. Bakamis says the "more rational, yet committed animal-rights zealots" might rethink their actions because of the law.

Supporters of facility-protective legislation also say the law can prod the police into taking the vandalism more seriously.

### An 'Intelligence Network'

Don Maupen, the WSU police detective working on the case, says his department had not been aware of the law until a university official told them about it. "With or without it, he says, the department would have pursued the case vigorously. 'It's important to the police. It's probably more important to the prosecutors,'" he says.

The Arizona lesson is not lost on

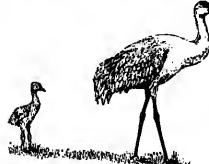
Mr. Koch of New York, who advised managers of animal-research facilities to investigate the backgrounds of all job applicants before hiring them. The laws are helpful, he says, but "clearly prevention is the best medicine."



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## Section 2

April 8, 1992



RON GABE FOR THE CHRONICLE

## POLITICS AND LIBERAL EDUCATION

An apolitical curriculum is a dangerous mirage

By Cornell W. Clayton

AS EDUCATORS, should we be concerned about the subversive political values taught in the university curriculum or should we focus merely on methods of inquiry and the analytical skills that we foster in students?

In its report *Integrity in the College Curriculum*, the Association of American Colleges lamented that "anything goes" in what "passes as a college curriculum." It concluded that at many colleges and universities, "we are more confident about the length of a college education than its content or purpose."

That report is part of a decade-long movement toward restoring structure and substance to the liberal-education curriculum. Yet, despite this movement, there persists a deep-seated reluctance to discuss what the political goals or ends of American higher education should be.

Having abandoned the commitment to a curriculum centered on Western thought and values, we are uncertain not just about

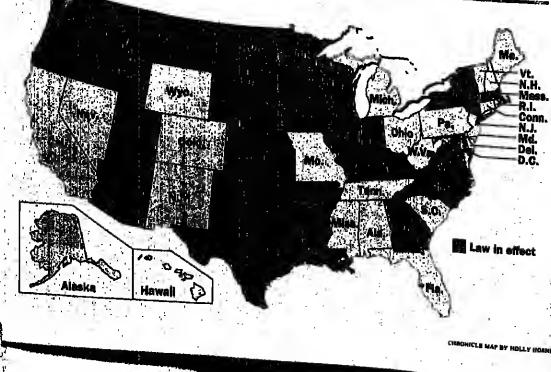
because they are necessary to a society in which we wish to live. An apolitical curriculum is indeed an attractive notion; however, it also is a dangerous mirage. We must stop pretending that the goal of liberal education does not require a politically conscious and culturally biased curriculum.

I recently became aware of how reluctant we are to admit that we must make political choices in the curriculum when I attended a retreat in which professors from across our campus came together to discuss teaching a new core curriculum. A theme in our discussions soon emerged. Whenever conversation strayed into questions about the broad political purposes of higher education, it was quickly steered back to courses in some well-meaning individual who pointed out that it was *possible* to think of the university as being committed to students a particular cultural or political tradition.

The point seemed to be that the universi-

Continued on Following Page

### States With Laws Against Vandalism of Animal Research Facilities



CHRONICLE MAP BY HOLLY HOMER

### OPINION

## Liberal Education Requires a Politically Conscious Curriculum

*Continued From Previous Page*  
 ty should not indoctrinate students. As the professoriate, we ought not make the substantive judgment about what ideas and values make the most sense or are the most relevant to the realization of our social goals. Instead, we should seek to develop in students "analytic capacities," to teach "modes of inquiry," and to provide opportunities for "sequential learning."

**S**INCE CRITICAL THINKING can be taught using any subject matter, the topics and ideas that we actually require students to learn become irrelevant. One can develop analytic capacities or learn about modes of inquiry as easily in a course on feminist theory as in one on democratic theory. A seminar on African history becomes as relevant as one on U.S. history, and a survey of Native-American oral tradition becomes no less important for students than one on Western literature.

Those who advocate this approach to higher education suggest that if we merely focus on teaching analytical skills and techniques, students will be equipped to make the substantive value judgments themselves. As faculty members, we are relieved of the burdensome debate over what constitutes a virtuous life, a just society, or even a good idea. Our students are freed from educational bias and are given maximum choice about what they study. This we have become cultural relativists, or, at the very least, we have embraced the belief that which cultural tradition students are exposed to is immaterial; what is important is the process of choosing and not the substance of their choices.

The fear of making fundamental political choices about the goals of higher education also leads to the fiction of the "inclusive curriculum." Since the curriculum emphasizes skills rather than content, no basis exists for excluding any idea, any literature, or any history. There is room for all perspectives and all subjects. By including all, we endorse none—supposedly making the curriculum politically neutral and culturally objective.

The flight from substance in the university is mirrored in contemporary American politics, which has increasingly turned into the art of marketing. Reasoned debate about substantive issues is lost in the labels

and images used to signalize the other side. Tough decisions about racial discrimination and equality are reduced to the emotional language of "quota bills." Hard choices about when military force is justified in international relations are lost in labels like "Operation Just Cause."

The transformation of American politics from substance to style is reversed by the vast sums that candidates spend on media and public-relations consultants, who have come to replace the "honor trusts" that used to surround our political leaders.

Few would argue that the superficiality of American politics is entirely the product of a higher-education system that cements substantive value judgments. But how can we escape making some connection between the two? The university is perhaps the single most potent institution shaping

how society could realize liberal political ideals, such as respect for the dignity of individuals regardless of their race, color, or social status.

Today, however, the very idea of political liberalism is under assault. On the right, there is a movement to restore "traditional" values in everything from the selection of public-school textbooks to the operation of family-planning clinics. The right would restrict individual liberties in order to advance its own view of a virtuous society. On the left, various communistic movements emphasize attributes such as race, ethnicity, gender over those characteristics shared by all humanity. They argue for dividing social resources and opportunities in a proportional fashion along group lines.

Recognizing the importance of the uni-

familiarity with an oral tradition, or establishment of inner relationship with one's creator. Only a handful of societies, most of them Western, prize ethical and independent thought. We want citizens who possess these skills because we live and want to live in a liberal democratic society that requires them.

**I**F WE CANNOT avoid making substantive political choices in constructing a curriculum, we can avoid making wrong ones. The best response to those who would make the university curriculum either static or arbitrary is not to abandon the field and flee into a curriculum without substance. Rather, we need to engage these challenges and defend the teaching of certain values as necessary for virtuous individuals and just communities. This requires more than merely teaching techniques and skills. Although these are necessary, they are not sufficient. Higher education must expose students to the ideas that constitute the Western tradition and form the basis for liberal democratic government.

What this tradition actually comprises can be debated. One value that clearly must be taught is that one's moral worth, like the value of one's ideas, is not related to the arbitrary, immutable characteristics of the individual, such as race, gender, or station at birth. Another is that individual rights and liberties should take precedence over what various groups or communities define as good or virtuous. These are substantive ideas that have long intellectual histories, and students should be exposed to them by reading authors who have contributed to their evolution and contemporary understanding. Other ideas in this tradition that are less clear may evoke debate. It is this debate, however, that should be the center of our curricular discussion, not the avoidance of debate about substantive values.

An overarching goal of higher education must be to prepare students to participate in building a just society. This is not an argument for a static curriculum or a culturally exclusive one. Indeed some understanding of other cultural traditions and politics is necessary for the operation of liberal principles within a pluralist community. But neither is it an argument for abandoning the Western-based curriculum altogether in order to study illiberal cultures for their own sake or to accommodate the demands of groups with illiberal agendas.

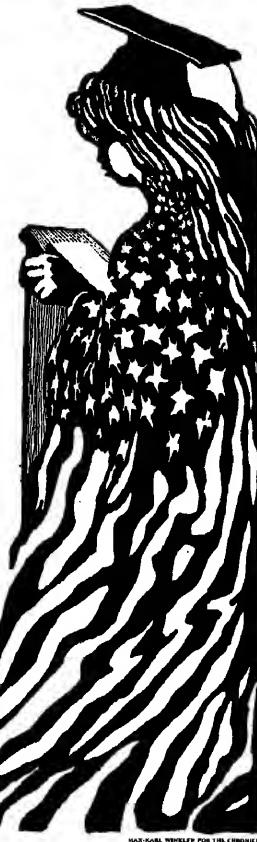
This is not indoctrination or intellectual arrogance. The goal of a liberal education requires us openly to debate and defend assumptions on which our culture and our system of government are based. Ultimately, it requires us to take responsibility for concluding, and for conveying to our students, that some ideas are more persuasive than others and that some political traditions are more just than others. To admit this is not racist, sexist, or xenophobic. To the contrary, a liberal education requires a curriculum that stands against all of these tendencies.

Some of us might find it daunting, futile, or even embarrassing to enter into a battle over what ideas should govern our society. It is indeed more difficult to engage in such a battle than it is to remain aloof and pretend we have no stake in the outcome. But why should we be embarrassed about debating what constitutes virtue or justice? If we don't, who will?

Many non-Western and traditional cultures would object to these traits. The hallmark of an educated person in such cultures might be the mastery of a sacred text,

## OPINION

## Scholars Should Share Their Expertise on Key National Issues



MAX KARP/WIREIMAGE FOR THE CHRONICLE

By Jeffrey Bourneill

**I**T IS ONE OF THE GREAT ironies of the early 1990's that, in the wake of America's triumphs abroad in both the cold war and the Gulf war, our citizens express a pervasive and growing discontent with how well we are doing at home. This anxiety has already become a significant issue in the Presidential campaign, with voters expressing little confidence in the candidates of either party. More generally, across the political spectrum there is a sense that the very fabric of American society is unraveling.

Much of this discontent centers on our democratic processes themselves. According to a recent Kettering Foundation report, "Citizens and Politics," many Americans feel that "the health of politics in America is at risk" and that our democratic processes have become "corrupted."

The result is declining voter turnout and a sense of public impotence in shaping government policy. The feeling is widespread that the one direct input that citizens have in the making of policy—electing officials—has been undercut by the influence of special-interest groups, lobbyists, and political-action committees, which the public perceives as controlling Congress and agencies of government.

The report makes several recommendations for improving the interaction between the public and its elected officials, including more use of "community forums" where citizens can make known their views on public-policy issues. For public discussion of the complex policy issues to be effective, however, citizens will have to be better informed about those issues than they currently are by the two-minute network-news segments and 30-second "sound bites" that have come to dominate the media's treatment of important news stories.

How, then, can citizens be encouraged

to become better informed about the trade-offs involved in various public-policy issues, both foreign and domestic, and then to make their views known to elected officials? At a minimum, structural reforms, such as public financing of elections and free television advertising, are needed to limit the influence of well-heeled special-interest groups and lobbyists both during and between elections. In addition, however, Americans have to take a more active role in becoming informed about the complexities of modern public-policy issues so they can better separate the wheat from the chaff in campaign and political rhetoric.

Among the many ways in which citizens can become better informed on the myriad issues facing the body politic, one largely untapped resource is readily at hand: almost one million faculty members and administrators currently employed at the nation's more than 3,500 colleges and universities.

On an ad hoc basis, of course, many university faculty members already give freely of their time in speaking to civic and professional groups in their local communities. Yet a number of disturbing tendencies are coming together that make it more difficult for scholars to reach out and share their expertise on important national issues. One is the fact that research and teaching continue to be valued much more highly than "community service" activities. When faculty members are evaluated for tenure and promotion. Moreover, in our TV-conscious age, scholars who appear

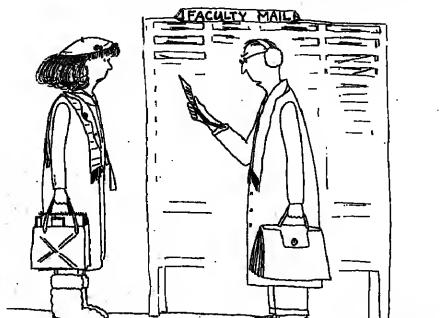
For two minutes on the local television news to give an instant opinion on the latest national crisis gain far more prestige than those who spend an entire evening discussing such issues at the local Rotary Club.

Further, the stringent budgets that many colleges face have led to personnel cutbacks, which mean that many faculty members are teaching more classes or larger classes and thus find it more and more difficult to find the time to get out into the community.

The unfortunate upshot of these trends is that, at a time when the American public is becoming increasingly disaffected with the workings of many of our vital institutions—higher education included—this further disengagement by colleges and universities from active contacts with their local communities exacerbates the sense of "we" versus "they."

The point was put cogently by Harvard University's outgoing president, Derek Bok, in his final commencement address last spring: "While universities are as dependent as they have ever been on financial support, neither educators nor community

*Continued on Page B6*



*Because of budgetary constraints, your teaching assignments for the rest of the semester have been replaced. Two struggling yet talented roving minstrels will be available four hours per week beginning tomorrow. Thank you for your cooperation.*

## MÉLANGE

*Stigmatizing Blacks; an Educational Ideal; Tenured Ex-Nerds; Insights From Trollope*

IS THERE a certain caving in of hope in America that problems of race can be solved. Since the sixties, when race relations held promise for the dawning of a new era, the issue has become one whose persistence causes "problem fatigue"—resignation to an unwanted condition of life.

This fatigue, I suspect, deadens us to the deepening crisis in the education of black Americans. One can enter any desegregated school in America, from grammar school to high school to graduate or professional school, and meet a persistent reality: black and whites in largely separate worlds. And if one asks a few questions or looks at a few records, another reality emerges: these worlds are not equal, either in the education taking place there or in the achievement of the students who occupy them.

As a social scientist, I know that the crisis has enough possible causes to give anyone problem fatigue. But at a personal level, perhaps because of my experience as a black in American schools, and perhaps just as the hunch of a myopic psychologist, I have long suspected a particular culprit—a culprit that can undermine black achievement as effectively as a lock a schoolhouse door. The culprit I see is *stigma*, the endemic devaluation many blacks face in our society and schools. This status is its own condition of life, different from class, money, culture. It is capable, in the words of the late sociologist Irving Goffman, of "breaking the strain": that one's human attributes have on people. I believe that its connection to school achievement among black Americans has been vastly underappreciated.

—Claude M. Steele,  
professor of social psychology  
at Stanford University, in the April  
issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO the notion of an educated person was an expression of a shared understanding, not of legal requirements. That understanding arose because people were at ease with the idea that people differ in their capacities. The criterion for being an educated person did not have to be compromised to include the supposition that everyone could meet it...

We are recommending a traditional ideal of education, not glorifying academic credentials. On the contrary, we think that academic credentials are over-valued. It may be because they have become so artificially important that we are loath to accept that many people have academic limitations. Nor does our view of education require refuge in which the state selects out the children with the highest intellectual gifts, educates them, and gives every one else a second-best.

On the contrary, we believe that education will improve most rapidly when parents and teachers have the maximum flexibility in deciding where children go to school and what kind of instruction they get. By and large, parents already have high enough aspirations

for their children, and want schools that will take their children as far as they can go. Teachers who delight in teaching demanding material to good students will come forward if given the chance to run their own classrooms.

It is educational leaders who need to

become comfortable once again with a

duty that once was at the heart of their

calling, to educate what Jefferson called

the "natural aristocracy" to be worthy

conservators of the republic.

—Charles Murray, Fellow  
at the American Enterprise Institute,  
and R. J. Hernstein, professor  
of psychology at Harvard University,  
in the Winter 1992 issue  
of *The Public Interest*

THE MAJORITY of today's vocal en-

forcers of political correctness were entirely conventional, indeed exemplarily docile graduate students and assistant professors during the sixties and seventies, too anxious for professional advancement to risk the slightest gesture of resistance. But the lure of the counterculture, which they rejected while students, exerted an appeal all the more powerful for having been put aside for so long, only for it to emerge with all the accumulated frustration of the intervening years once tenure guaranteed that there was no more risk involved.

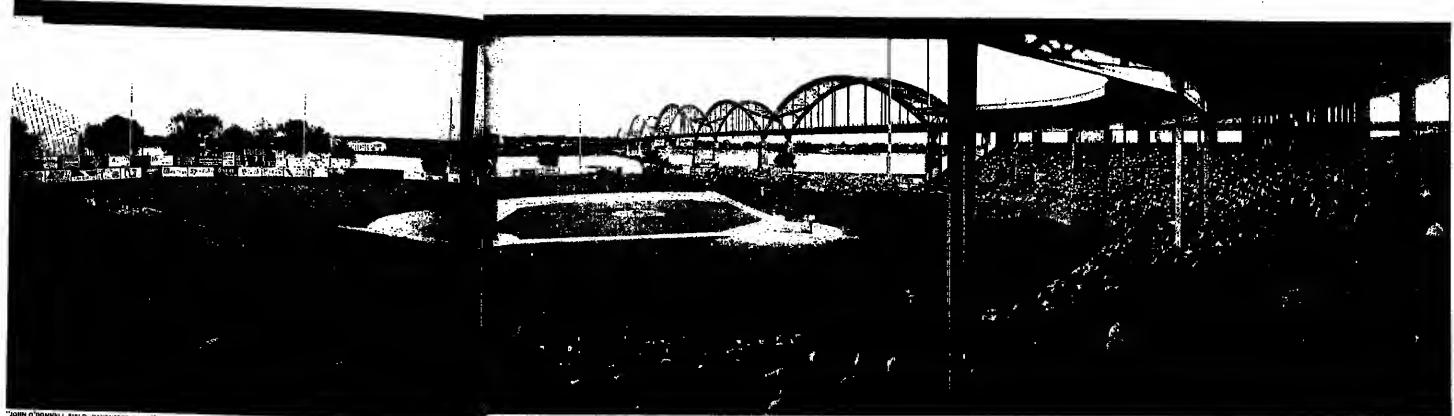
The problem is not tenured "radicals," it is tenured ex-nerds belatedly struggling to appropriate the glamour of the heroic rebels whose allure they were too cautious to heed at its moment of maximum appeal two decades earlier.

—Michael Andre Bernstein,  
professor of English and comparative  
literature at the University  
of California at Berkeley,  
in the spring issue  
of *The American Scholar*

AND WHAT, FINALLY, was Trollope's "moral purpose"?

It is of course hard to say. Trollope is not a writer from whom one can easily extract formulas. But in her unusually neglected essay "Trollope For Grown-Ups" (1962), the critic Clara Caldeira Park comes close to the heart of the matter when she describes the novelist as "the creature of compromise." Trollope is almost alone, she notes, in telling us "what we need to hear; be reasonable, be moderate, in action, in desire, in expectation, and you will be safely happy." This might seem like small beer. But it can be powerful compensation for . . . "the desolation caused by naked principle among people." If Trollope lacked a doctrine to impose as virtue, he came armed with an abundance of experience and psychological insight. As his narrator puts it in *Barchester Towers*, "Till we can become divine we must be content to be human, lest in our hurry for a change we sink to something lower."

—Roger Kinball, managing editor  
of *The New Criterion*,  
in the March issue



One of the 54 photographs of major- and minor-league baseball parks now on display at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County.

## THE ARTS

*The Story of the Blue Ridge Parkway; Baseball Parks as Fields of Dreams*

By Zoë Ingalls



BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY  
An exhibition chronicling the Blue Ridge Parkway's design and construction is on display at East Tennessee State U.

THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY winds its way 470 miles along the backbone of the Appalachian chain, pausing in hollows, then soaring over peaks with names like Jumpinoff Rock, Purgatory Mountain, and Whetstone Ridge.

Some 24 million tourists travel the parkway every year, more than visit any other national park. They are drawn by the rich montage of history, folk culture, and natural beauty that flickers through the windows of their cars.

"The Blue Ridge Parkway, on the other

hand, is a very intensively constructed and highly manicured landscape."

Abbott was determined to disturb the natural beauty of the parkway route as little as possible, but just as determined to enhance it when necessary. In many cases the raw material that Abbott and his staff had to work with was anything but pristine. "Few of the show places of the parkway environs remain in an unspoiled natural state," Abbott wrote in an early report. Commercialization and logging, he noted, had "greatly reduced the recreation value,"

Abbott carefully orchestrated every

mile of the road, and then insured its preservation through extensive land-use plans that designate, for example, certain areas as forests, others as orchards or fields.

To implement the land-use plans, Abbott arranged for the land adjacent to the roadway to be purchased and then leased back to farmers for agricultural use. In addition, "scenic easements" gave the park service all of the development rights to the land—in effect, the service bought the view, Mr. Hill says.

In an early report on the parkway, he noted, "the service bought the view, Mr. Hill says.

JIM DOW says that the American baseball park is analogous to a medieval cathedral in being "a center of civic pride where people go to do some combination

of worship and dream." Since 1980 Mr. Dow has photographed more than 150 playing fields and arenas in Britain and the United States, including all 26 major-league baseball stadiums.

An exhibition of 54 of his shots of baseball stadiums, entitled "Major League/Minor League," is on display at the Albion O. Kuhn Library and Gallery at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County through May 31.

"Every town's got a stadium for a variety of sports and a variety of reasons, and I got hooked on trying to catalog them," says Mr. Dow, who teaches photography and the history of photography at Tufts University and Boston's School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

"It's really the comparative aspect of it that's the most interesting—to go from a large town like Rochester, N. Y., to a tiny place like Plaske, Va.," Mr. Dow says.

The older parks are more appealing than the new ones, he says. "In fact the newer parks have almost no appeal." And the minor-league parks have more appeal than the major-league.

"The differences between the minor-league parks are amazing," he says. "Some are great civic monuments. Others were built on a shoestring and are maintained on one. They have a wonderful funky putting—a quirky individuality you don't see now."

In the minor-league parks the game is often secondary to the "social ritual of a night out," Mr. Dow says. "People are out there to see and be seen just as much as they are to actually watch a ball game."

To make his photographs, Mr. Dow uses an 8-by-10 view camera mounted on a tripod. He takes multiple images of a single subject, turning the camera slightly for each picture, and then splices together three, four, or five photographs to give a sweeping, panoramic view, like a slowly panning movie camera.

He will be setting up his camera on April 9 at the Baltimore Orioles' new home at Camden Yards, which architecture critics have compared favorably with such long-standing favorites as Boston's Fenway Park and Chicago's Wrigley Field.

"My bias is against anything built in the last 30 years or so," says Mr. Dow. "But this one is supposedly different."

"I've been told they've labored long to make it unique," he says. "We'll see."

## Photographs of Life in a Maine Fishing Community



Photographs by Olive Pierce, now on display at Radcliffe College, document the harshness of day-to-day reality for the men, women, and children who live and work in Waldoboro, a fishing village in Maine. Their livelihood, which Ms. Pierce calls a "distinctly American tradition," is jeopardized by















## TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Invites applications for the following faculty positions to begin September, 1992. The appointments are for two years, renewable and tenurable.

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Senior Assistant/Associate Professor

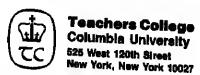
The Division of Philosophy and the Social Sciences is seeking a scholar/practitioner with substantial experience in international and comparative social and economic development. Candidates must have a record of teaching, research, and publication in areas such as development (All-CA, Europe, Latin America, etc.) is open. Responsibilities: Direct graduate supervision of doctoral students; provide instruction and supervision of all doctoral students; research and programs of the College. Qualifications: Ph.D. or Ed.D., research, Review Board member, and 5 years of teaching and research at the university level. Salary: \$35,000-\$40,000. Send letter of application to Dr. Josephine Newell, Chair, Department of International Educational Development, Teachers College, Columbia University, 120th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10032. Applications are invited to send to ED Search publications. Box 211. Applicants are invited to send a resume to ED Search publications.

### DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION PROGRAM IN ENGLISH EDUCATION

#### Assistant Professor

The Department is seeking a faculty member to help shape and lead the program in English Education. The program's focus is on the teaching and writing process in classroom contexts. Faculty will share the College's commitment to multicultural literacy. Faculty will be involved in teaching new forms of pre-service and in-service teacher education. Qualifications: A Ph.D. in English Education or related field; teaching, writing, curriculum development in the English Education and research experience in secondary school English Education; and research experience in secondary school English Education. Other areas of interest might include: teaching, writing, curriculum development in the middle school curriculum; reading and writing portfolios; methods of pre-service and in-service teacher education; preparation and supervision of student teachers; graduate courses that prepare students to develop as secondary school teachers; and research on teaching composition and writing. Send letter of application to Dr. Josephine Newell, Chair, Department of English Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, 120th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10032. Applications are invited to send to ED Search publications. Box 211. Applications are invited to send a resume to ED Search publications.

Teachers College is an institution that has long been committed to a policy of equal opportunity in all areas of higher education. The College is in the process of expanding employment opportunities. Women's experience are directly relevant to comparable College positions (e.g., advertised).



St. John's University  
New York

## ESL INSTRUCTOR

St. John's University, New York, is seeking a full-time ESL instructor to begin June 15, 1992 (12 month position, 35 hours per week). Qualifications: Master's Degree in TESOL or applied linguistics; at least two years of experience teaching at a college level ESL program or intensive English institute; experience in ESL/Business desirable.

Responsibilities: teach 15 hours in all skill areas; assist in curriculum development; test administration; text book selection; and student support. Deadlines for submitting applications: May 1, 1992. Send vita and letter of application to:

Glynn Ebdon,  
Director, ESL Program  
Bert Hall, Room 377  
St. John's University  
New York 11439

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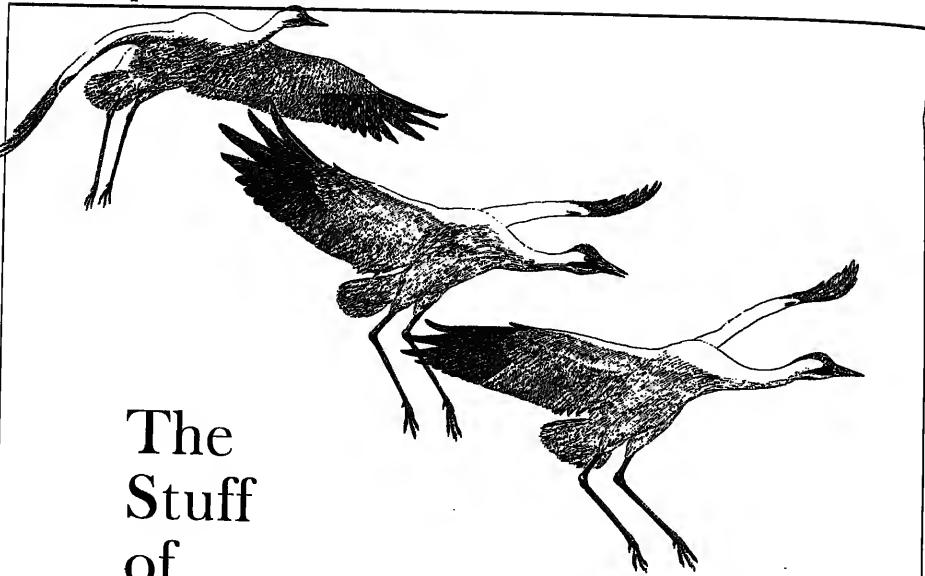




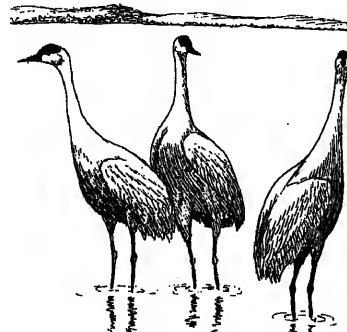




## End Paper



### The Stuff of Magic



**C**RANES ARE THE STUFF OF MAGIC, whose voices penetrate the atmosphere of the world's wilderness areas, from Arctic tundra to the South African veld, and whose footprints have been left on the wetlands of the world for the past 60 million years or more. They have served as models for human tribal dances in places as remote as the Aegean, Australia, and Siberia. Whistles made from their wing bones have given courage to Crow and Cheyenne warriors of the North American Great Plains, who ritually blew on them as they rode into battle. These birds' wariness, gregariousness, and regularity of migratory movements have stirred the hearts of people as far back as medieval times and probably long before, and their sagacity and complex social behavior have provided the basis for folklore and myths on several continents. Their large size and humankindlike appearance have perhaps been a major reason why we have so often been in awe of cranes, and why we have tended to bestow upon them as they rode into battle.

Cranes have also provided the basis for a surprising number of English words that we no longer associate with them. The Greek word for cranes, *geranos* (or *gereinus*), apparently was based on the myth that cranes constantly wage warfare on a tribe of Pygmies, the ruler of whom was named Gerania and had been transformed into a crane by warfare between dwarfs and the fabulous garuda bird. The geranium capsule is so named because of the similarity of the long and pointed seed capsule to a crane's bill. The Romans referred to the cranes as *grues*, apparently from the sound of their calls. The related Latin word "congruere," meaning to agree, is the basis for the modern English word "congruence," and both derive from the highly coordinated and cooperative behavior typical of cranes. Likewise, "pedigree" is derived from the French *pied de grue*, meaning "foot of a crane," and is based "hoodwinking" is derived from the practice of sewing shut the eyes of captured cranes in order that they can be more readily tamed and captured for the pot.

*The text and illustrations above are by Paul A. Johnsgard, professor of biological sciences at the University of Nebraska. They are from Cranes: A Natural History of American Cranes. Copyright © 1991 the Smithsonian Institution Press.*

## Government & Politics

### House Dashes Hopes of 'Peace Dividend' for Colleges

**C**ontinued From Page A25  
overwhelming support that both houses of Congress had shown for bills reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. But the failure to take down the so-called spending walls made it clear that lawmakers would have little money for increases in student aid.

College lobbyists conceded last week that they would have to lower their sights, and seek a maximum Pell Grant of \$2,800 for academic 1992-93, up from the current \$2,400. That figure is well below the \$3,600 that the Senate proposed in its reauthorization bill or the \$4,300 in the House bill.

Even \$2,800 seemed optimistic just week after Congressional sources said that the Education Department was preparing to announce a major shortage of Pell Grant funds for academic 1992-93. The sources said Administration officials had indicated that the \$3.5-billion appropriated for fiscal 1992 could be more than \$1-billion short of the expected demand in 1992-93.

#### Confusion Over a Shortfall

It was not clear whether the \$1-billion included, or was in excess of, a \$332-million shortfall that President Bush sought funding for in his January budget request.

An Education Department spokeswoman said last week that she could not confirm reports of the shortfall. The spokeswoman, who cited a department policy in requesting anonymity, said officials were standing by their request for \$3.5-billion and were continuing to analyze data concerning demands for Pell Grants.

If Congress does not allocate 1993 funds to eliminate the shortfall, the Education Department would be forced to end grants this fall for the least-need Pell Grant recipients, starting with those who get \$200 and possibly including those who receive \$400 or more. More than a million others could have their grants reduced.

#### College Lobbyists Glum

Many observers expect Congress to find the \$1-billion, or substantial portion of it, to enable students to get their full grants in the fall. But the lawmakers would then be unable to provide much of an increase for 1993-94. They also would have trouble finding money for several programs created in the reauthorization that are intended to encourage more schoolchildren to attend college and to reward needy students who excel.

College lobbyists and student leaders were glum last week. Many had viewed the effort to allow transfers from the military to domestic accounts as their last hope for raising education spending in fiscal 1993, and the reports of the Pell Grant shortfall made matters worse.

"It's as close to a worst-case scenario as we can get, given the expectations we had for these programs," said Edward M. Elender, vice-president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

not concrete, however, because the Senate has not agreed to the spending plan and Appropriations Committees in both houses are not required to follow the blueprints.

#### Spirited Debate

The debate over taking down the spending walls was spirited.

"Our economic competitors are elbowing our brains out in manufacturing and trade, and we're debating whether it makes sense to spend little more money educating the next generation, insuring a healthy work force, rebuilding our infrastructure, and discovering new technologies," said Rep. John Conyers, Jr., Democrat of Michi-

gan and the chief sponsor of the bill.

Rep. David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, cited the higher-education bill in appealing to his colleagues to create a peace dividend.

He said their earlier 365-13-vote in favor of college programs would be "fraud" if they could not give students more grants and loans. "You cannot help them with just promises," he said. "You have to have money."

Opposition to taking down the walls between government accounts came from Republicans and many conservative and moderate Democrats. The measure faced a veto from President Bush, who argued that cuts in the Defense Department's budget should be used to reduce the \$400-billion deficit.

A similar bill in the Senate became bogged down by a filibuster last month that was sustained by Republicans and conservative Democrats. The measure fell 16 votes short of the 60 needed to begin debate.

Sen. Jim Sasser, the Tennessee Democrat who sponsored the legislation, argued in vain for his colleagues to allow a vote on the bill. "Let us take down this arbitrary wall 12 months earlier, and let the elected representatives of the people—the U.S. Senators—decide by a majority vote whether they want to build an aircraft carrier or put additional funds into giving young people the opportunity to get a college education," he said. "Just let us have a chance to decide these issues."



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## In Her First Year, NIH Director Moves Swiftly on Planning and Women's Health but Finds She Can't Avoid Controversy

By STEPHEN BURD  
and DAVID L. WHEELER

RETTESOA, MO.

Bernadine P. Healy remembers being "just a fly on the wall" as she watched David Stockman, President Reagan's budget director, prepare the Administration's 1986 budget request for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Dr. Healy, who was deputy director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy at the time, remembers: "Mr. Stockman was going right down the budget, saying, 'Oh, there's a school-milk program, and then there's a vaccine program, and then there's this program, and then there's the National Institutes of Health budget, and it was almost us if the NIH was just another line item in the Department of Health and Human Services' budget."

Now about to complete her first year as director of the NIH, Dr. Healy is trying to make sure no one takes the agency for granted. When government and academic officials meet to set biomedical-research policy now, they never mistake Dr. Healy for a fly on the wall.

### Drafting a 'Strategic Plan'

In her first year she has strengthened the office of the director, started to draft a "strategic plan" that is supposed to create a detailed, coherent vision of the NIH's future, and begun work on one of the most ambitious scientific studies the NIH has sponsored: the Women's Health Initiative. The 14-year, \$300-million project is in-



Bernadine P. Healy: "There is not a single issue I don't discuss before making a decision. I respect a different point of view, and if I think it is right, I will change my mind."

tended to cover all aspects of women's health.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Healy has been criticized for failing to deal aggressively enough with conflicts of interest and fraud in work supported by the NIH.

She has also failed to persuade key senior Administration officials

to provide the money she believes the NIH needs to proceed with certain controversial research projects. In addition, some activists assert that she has not played enough of a leadership role on NIH issues.

Dr. Healy, a cardiologist, came to the NIH from the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, where she headed the foundation's research arm for six years.

Many scientists and biomedical research lobbyists say that Dr. Healy, with her energy and outspoken style, is well suited to direct an agency that, with an \$8.4 billion budget this year, sponsors more

than 20,000 basic and clinical research projects. She has been surprised by Dr. Healy's decision to patent genes identified by NIH researchers.

Some suggest that Dr. Healy's single-minded determination prevents her from listening to others. Ascioti, one biomedical-research lobbyist who wishes to remain anonymous, "She has created impression that she cannot be challenged, and her positions are locked in."

As a result of a Congressional sight committee compares Dr. Healy's attitude to that of NIH officers when they are held to vote on legislation for impossible.

During the debate over whether the NIH should support controversial behavioral and social research, Senators dealt with two competing amendments. The one by Mr. Helms, prohibiting the Secretary from lifting the ban on the adult and teen surveys of sexuality, passed 51 to 46.

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Mr. Kennedy said that overturning the Administration's ban was important because it would "offer a very important opportunity for progress in the areas that afflict millions of Americans."

Anti-Abortion Senators Key support for defeating Sen. Hatch's amendment and overturning the ban came from anti-abortion Senators who said they were satisfied with safeguards placed in the bill to assure that women would not seek abortions to support fetal-tissue research.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican from Oregon, worked behind the scenes before the bill reached the Senate floor to persuade supporters of the legislation to add additional safeguards, including a provision that would prohibit a physician or researcher from altering the abortion procedure solely for research purposes.

"I stand here today as one who is unabashedly pro-life," said Senator Hatfield. "I strongly believe that allowing fetal-tissue research is a pro-life position."

Another strong Republican supporter was Sen. Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican and an outspoken critic of abortion, who has a daughter who is diabetic.

"After careful analysis," he said,

## Senate Votes to Lift Administration's Ban on Research Using Fetal Tissue

Continued From Page A25  
tion and maintenance of research facilities. It would make permanent an Office of Research on Women's Health in the office of the NIH director.

Most of last week's Senate debate, however, centered on the part of the bill lifting the ban on fetal-tissue transplantation.

The Bush Administration imposed the ban in 1989, arguing that the research would encourage more women to seek abortions. Opponents of the ban say that transplantation of fetal tissue obtained from abortions could be important in developing treatments for a variety of afflictions, including Alzheimer's disease, juvenile diabetes, and Parkinson's disease.

### Hatch Amendment Loses

The key vote in the debate came on an amendment by Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah, the ranking Republican on the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, that would have continued the Administration's ban. The amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 77 to 23, would have allowed federal support for research to be conducted with tissue obtained only from ectopic pregnancies and miscarriages.

The Hatch amendment would have directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to es-

tablish a tissue bank of fetal tissue from ectopic pregnancies and spontaneous abortions. In addition, it would have directed the agency to study the adequacy in terms of quality and quantity of tissue from these sources.

Sen. Hatch told his colleagues that if they did not adopt his amendment, they would face a "highly charged debate" over abortion as well as a veto by the President. "I want fetal-tissue research to continue, and I want it to be outside the awful abortion debate," he said. "And I believe the only way to do it is in a way that enhances fetal-tissue research, while moving it outside the political viewpoints of many people."

Acknowledging that much of the fetal tissue from miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies was "damaged," Mr. Hatch cited studies that he said proved there is "enough tissue from those two sources to meet our research needs in this country."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat, disagreed. The overwhelming body of scientific information indicates that there is not sufficient material that is appropriate and that can be utilized," he said. "I would say, if all this material were available, there would be fetal trans-

plantation taking place today. The fact is that there is not."

Mr. Kennedy said that overturning the Administration's ban was important because it would "offer a very important opportunity for progress in the areas that afflict millions of Americans."

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## Government & Politics

university research than any federal agency.

"Dr. Healy has brought a dynamic sense of leadership," says Myron L. Gersel, associate of government and community affairs at the Yale University School of Medicine.

Robert J. Cousins, president of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, professor of nutrition at the University of Iowa, says: "She shows that you can have a significant position in Washington still have a mind. She's more than the working scientist; lot of people higher up in administration."

**lobbyists** says: "I can't think of any NIH director who took office in such a difficult time, with pressures from the Hill on financial plans, the dollars being the shortest they have ever been, changes going on internally, and pressure from Dingell" over scientific-fraud investigations. Rep. John D. Dingell, a Democrat from Michigan, is chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, which has authority over the NIH. "Some people less tough than she may have said 'the hell with it,' and left," the lobbyist says.

Dr. Healy admits that her first year has been difficult.

One of her chief frustrations has been the tight NIH budget. The Administration has asked for a 4.9-percent increase for the agency for fiscal 1993, which would support further new grants in 1993 that are not yet due.

In part to justify future budget increases, Dr. Healy has spearheaded a campaign to develop the agency's first strategic plan, which will spell out the importance of the NIH to the nation's health and economy.

**'Something Inspiring'**

Dr. Healy says the plan will serve as "a vehicle that will help us articulate to the Administration that we are more than an entitlement agency, that we are not just coming forward asking for \$5,000 or \$6,000 grants or X amount of money, but, in fact, we are coming forward with something inspiring."

Dr. Ingler says, for example, that many academic leaders were surprised by Dr. Healy's decision to patent genes identified by NIH researchers.

Some suggest that Dr. Healy's single-minded determination prevents her from listening to others. Ascioti, one biomedical-research lobbyist who wishes to remain anonymous, "She has created impression that she cannot be challenged, and her positions are locked in."

While scientist praise Dr. Healy for trying to create a plan for the NIH, her work on that project has alarmed some in the Administration. Officials in the Department of Health and Human Services and the White House Office of Management and Budget reportedly made Dr. Healy scale back the plan from a 600-page detailed report—with budget figures—included to a revised 15-page "framework" without any figures. Dr. Sullivan, the associate director for science affairs at the Consortium of Social Science Associations, says: "I am trying to keep her job and do the things she perceives as important for the NIH, and live up to her ambitions, she will have to—at times—do the political thing."

Dr. Healy says it would be "irresponsible" of her to take actions that diverge from Administration policy on certain issues. "When I become an agency head and a public servant, I have to understand I am a guest in someone else's living room," she says. "If I don't like it, rule, through the proper channels I might express it, but ultimately if I told this is the law, I must follow it."

**Solid Backing**

In some areas, most notably women's health research, Dr. Healy has been able to move the NIH toward bolding from scientific research to supporting the NIH.

Another area of controversy for Dr. Healy has been the issue of scientific fraud. She has been struggling to clamp down on the leaking of draft reports from the Office of Scientific Integrity. In at least three instances, the office's draft reports were leaked to reporters before investigations had been concluded.

With the help of the Public Health Service, Dr. Healy is trying to get the investigative office's documents covered by the same federal privacy laws that govern medical records. That would mean anyone who compromised the confidentiality of investigative records would be committing a crime.

**Confrontation on the Hill**

Dr. Healy adds that when investigations are completed and a scientist has been found to have committed research fraud, the finding should be made public.

Another strong Republican supporter was Sen. Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican and an outspoken critic of abortion, who has a daughter who is diabetic.

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Dr. Healy succeeded. As

Wynngarden, who left in Aug.

1989 after seven years as director, William F. Raub served as acting Director while the Administration searched for a replacement.

Dr. Healy's support for the agency's research from right

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. PHOTOGRAPH BY DON HAMBRECH

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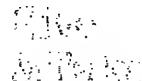
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The University of Toledo has received \$450,000 to endow a visiting professorship in Catholic thought. Toledo is believed to be the first public university ever to endow a position in Catholic studies.

The new endowed professorship enables the College of Arts and Sciences to select "a recognized scholar in the Catholic tradition" to serve as a member of Toledo's faculty for one academic term each year. The visiting professor will teach courses on some aspect of the Roman Catholic tradition.

Although in future years the professorship will be held by one scholar, nine Catholic theologians will share the post in this spring's quarter. The Rev. James J. Buck, an adjunct professor of history at the university, had been working for more than two years to create the professorship.

Some observers were alarmed at first, saying that the professorship did not belong on a public campus.

But the American Civil Liberties Union said the university had created the position in a way that did not violate the constitutional requirement for the separation of church and state.

"As long as the professors teach it in an academic fashion, we see no problem," says Kevin F. O'Neill, legal director for the Ohio ACLU, which plans to monitor how the professorship operates.

Meanwhile, Fairfield University, a private institution affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, is establishing a program to help young faculty members explore their role in Catholic higher education.

Supported by a \$478,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment, Fairfield will sponsor summer institutes for faculty members and graduate students in discuss issues with professors from Catholic universities across the country.

When deans at Duke University proposed wiping out five academic scholarships, the president decided to come up with the money to save them.

A committee of deans, looking for ways to save money, had recommended a plan to reduce the number of Academic Dean Scholarships from 15 to 10. The scholarships cover four years of tuition for outstanding students. Undergraduate tuition at Duke is now \$14,700.

Bru H. Keith H. Brodie, Duke's president, was concerned about the divisiveness the plan was causing on the campus. He and his wife, Brenda, plan to donate more than \$320,000 over the next four years to cover tuition for the five scholars. The plan is to match the \$15,000 Mr. Brodie's salary of \$315,000. "A great treasure of the university was about to be diminished," he said.

## Business & Philanthropy

### University Librarians Promise to Fight High Journal Prices

Group proposes telling publishers why subscriptions are canceled

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

Nineteen research university librarians, urging colleagues to take matters into their own hands, have proposed measures to fight the rising costs of library materials.

The recession has worsened the financial situation for many college and university libraries, which already were struggling with the rising costs of journals and books. Many have been forced to cancel journal subscriptions, order fewer books, and cut services (*The Chronicle*, February 19).

The 19 librarians say it is time for more libraries to act—not just react. The group has called on librarians to resist high journal prices, to weigh carefully the repercussions of widespread cancellations, and to communicate clearly their decisions to their campuses.

### Princeton U. Drops 50 Journals

The group was organized by Marcia Tuttle, head of the serials department at the Davis Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The librarians call themselves the Aqueduct Group, after the conference center in Chapel Hill where they met in February.

In one recommendation, the Aqueduct Group says libraries should tell journal publishers why they are canceling sub-

Continued on *Following Page*

### North Carolina's Kenan Trust Creates 2 \$20-Million Funds

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

The William R. Kenan Charitable Trust is establishing two \$20-million funds—one to benefit the arts and the other to support sciences, engineering, and technology.

The first—the William R. Kenan, Jr., Fund for the Arts—will operate in association with the North Carolina School of the Arts in an effort to encourage artistic and cultural activities. The William R. Kenan, Jr., Fund for Engineering, Technology, and Science will be associated with North Carolina State University and will encourage research and teaching that aid economic development and contribute to the "industrial strength of the United States."

Both funds will operate separately from the Kenan Trust, a \$265-million foundation based in Chapel Hill that supports secondary and higher education.

Two new funds will be modeled after another fund that the Kenan Trust established with \$50 million at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Frank Hawkins Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise provides grants for cooperative projects among leaders of business, higher education, and government.

"We learned from that structure that this was a viable way to invest money and get a result," said Jon W. Priday, executive director of the trust. The trust was established by William R. Kenan, Jr., a businessman who owned the Western Block Company.

—LIZ McMICHAEL



William H. Gray of the United Negro College Fund: "We are very concerned about the employments. It's not an easy thing to do. And no organization likes to do it."

## United Negro College Fund Says It Plans to Close 6 Offices and Lay Off 25 People

Continued From Page A1

make it operate more efficiently. Last month the UNCF Board of Directors approved a \$9.6-million budget for fiscal 1993—about \$1 million less than in 1992. Mr. Gray notified college presidents of the steps the fund would take to cut the budget, shortly before the UNCF's 1992 fiscal year ended last week.

"Not Rash or Impetuous"

Several presidents said they were confident that Mr. Gray's plan would move the UNCF in the right direction. "Bill's steps have been quick but not rash or impetuous," said Robert A. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith University. "His quick trajectory is needed." Mr. Albright is a member of the fund's Board of Directors.

"I want as much money coming to our institutions as possible," said Norman C. Francis, president of Xavier University in Louisiana. "So I say Yes."

In fiscal 1993, the UNCF hopes to reduce the amount it takes to raise each dollar to

Continued on *Following Page*

## United Negro College Funds to Trim Operating Costs

*Continued From Preceding Page*  
17.9 cents, down from 19.9 cents in 1992. Over the next two years, officials want to reduce the amount to 15 cents.

"When you talk about increasing cost-effectiveness, that's music to our ears," said Samuel DuBois Cook, president of Dillard University.

### Under the National Average

A few fund raisers outside the organization said the UNCF's goal of reducing its fund-raising cost to 15 cents was under the national average. According to a 1991 study by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, colleges and universities spent an average of 16 cents for each dollar they raise (*The Chronicle*, September 3, 1990).

As the UNCF reduces costs, it plans to intensify its fund-raising. It has increased its annual goal in \$56.8 million, up 4 per cent from \$54.6 million in 1992. Officials haven't officially closed the books on fiscal 1992, but they are confi-

dent that the fund surpassed its goal for the year.

The recession, however, has slowed giving to the UNCF in some parts of the country. Last month the UNCF office that raises funds in southern Florida was \$10,000 behind its \$60,000 annual goal. Doug J. Hildreth, area-development director in the Miami office, hopes that enough gifts have come in since then to achieve the goal. In the final count, which will be completed in the next few weeks, shows that the goal was not met, it will be the first time in three years that the office has fallen short.

UNCF officials said the success of some offices throughout the country in annual fund raising would offset the shortfalls of others. They are also optimistic about progress in the fund's continuing capital campaign. Begun in 1990, Campaign 2000 seeks to raise \$20 million to support scholarships, programs, and facilities at the UNCF's member colleges. In the past six months, the UNCF has brought in \$26 million, pushing the total

\$700,000 a Year in Rent

The UNCF pays about \$700,000 a year in rent for the 30 offices Mr. Gray said. Since last fall he has been encouraging the offices to seek individuals or corporations to give the UNCF free office space or reduced rent. He has also been persuading them to be more aggressive about fund raising.

In the review of regional operations, UNCF officials looked at each office's expenses and fund-raising ability as well as how easily and could be merged into another office

nearby. Each one slated for closure will be consolidated with one of the 24 remaining offices.

The layoffs and elimination of positions will occur throughout the organization—in both the area offices and the New York headquarters. "We are very concerned about the employees," Mr. Gray said. "At that time, UNCF officials started examining the operations and expenses at the headquarters in New York and at 30 area offices. Thus offices coordinate local fund-raising efforts among residents, organizations, corporations, and foundations.

\$700,000 a Year in Rent

"This has been rather sudden," said Anthony R. Johnson, area-de-

velopment director in Pittsburgh. "It's a shock, but understandable." Mr. Johnson, who has been with the UNCF since 1986, said he had not been told whether he would be transferred or laid off.

Jean M. Clark, a UNCF employee for 14 years, was not expecting the news that the Colorado office she heads would be closed.

"I'm not at all happy to leave," she said. "I just have to agree with the fund that we have to do what we can to keep those doors open for the kids." Ms. Clark hasn't decided whether to accept UNCF's offer that she continue coordinating fund-raising in Colorado, but out the Dallas office.

## PRIVATE SUPPORT

**W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION**  
400 North Avenue  
Battle Creek, Mich. 49037-3389  
Aptivision: For agricultural-extension programs; \$1.1-million to U.S. Soil Product

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
1000 University Park  
Gainesville, Fla. 32610  
Aptivision: For programs of community education in universities; \$390,700 to Pacific Oaks College.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1237  
Selbyville, N.C. 28344  
Aptivision: For improvement of the healing system; \$155,000 to Culver's College.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York 10112-0242  
History of the Americas: \$1-million to non-graduating students; \$1-million from the Perl Whakamana Fund.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1237  
Selbyville, N.C. 28344  
Aptivision: For research, development and experiments in science; \$102,000 to Rockwell U.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
282 Madison Avenue  
New York 10018  
Teacher education: To train teachers to serve students in the most disadvantaged

schools in New York City and to teach non-certified teachers in Florida to obtain master's degrees; \$1.2-million to Hunter and Lehman Colleges of City of New York.

### GIFTS & REQUESTS

**CLARENCE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY**  
1000 University Park  
Gainesville, Fla. 32610  
Aptivision: In entrepreneurial study and for a research and development program; \$2.2-million from A. Metal Minas.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1237  
Selbyville, N.C. 28344  
Aptivision: For support of premedical students; \$1-million from H. Wyndham Heffel.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1237  
Selbyville, N.C. 28344  
Aptivision: In the culture of natural and environmental sciences and for research in biological sciences; \$1.1-million to non-graduating students.

**WILLIAM K. MORTON FOUNDATION**  
P.O. Box 1237  
Selbyville, N.C. 28344  
Aptivision: For fellowships and programs in the biological sciences; \$100,000 from the estate of Mrs. Ethel Heffel.

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## Professional Note-Taking Services Gain New Popularity on Campuses

Continued From Previous Page

Mr. Brickman has used without authorization material prepared by faculty members.

Mr. Brickman says his company doesn't sell professors' lectures. "We don't believe that we violate anyone's copyright," he says. "We sell the student's interpretation of the material presented in class."

"Most professors who are against this type of service are frustrated with teaching these huge introductory classes. If they're concerned about attendance, they have mandatory attendance. If they're worried the tests are too easy, have essay tests. But don't blame all the problems of the education system on note-taking services."

### Craekdown at Arizona State

Joseph Barron, associate general counsel of the university, maintains that the company has violated federal copyright law. Copyright law, however, has never been ap-

Tribbenec, associate general counsel for the university. The university is considering whether to take further action against the note-taking services.

Faculty members at the University of Florida have similar complaints. Furthermore, says Ralph L. Lowenstein, dean of the University of Florida's college of Journalism and Communications: "The presence of the notes encourages students not to come to class. There's more to the class besides the notes. If that's all there were to it, the professors could show up, and go home."

**1 Would Stay in Bed**  
There may be some substance to his fears. Gary Hopkins, a senior at the University of Florida, readily admits: "I would stay in bed all day if that's all there were to it. The professors could show up, and go home."

Arizona State University has also cracked down on note-taking services. University officials say two services operate on their campus: ClassQuotes, which offers notes of class sessions when professors have given their permission, and Ghostwriters, which offers notes from classes of professors who have denied permission. University police officers have told employees of Ghostwriters to stay out of academic buildings, where they had been passing out fliers advertising their services. If the employees are caught a second time, the campus police say they plan to arrest them.

"Professors feel like their classrooms are being turned into commercial ventures," says Nancy

The errors in notes taken from his lectures concern Howard Cohen, an associate professor of astronomy at the University of Florida. "I tell students that unauthorized use of my material is prohibited. I tell them I will think anyone found taking notes for the purpose of selling them."

### Time-Honored Technique

Owners of the note-taking services say they are providing a new version of a time-honored study technique—comparing lecture notes with other students. And the increasing demand for such services is proof of their popularity with students.

At the University of Michigan, Robert Rorke, owner of Supreme Course Transcripts, says about 3,000 students in 30 classes subscribe to his service. Last fall he started offering the service at Michigan State University, where 2,000 students buy notes for 15

classes. Mr. Rorke says studies have shown that only 40 percent of the ideas in a lecture are recorded by students. "Students pay a lot of money to attend college," he says. "They shouldn't just have one shot at the information."

Shanshi Chen, a sophomore at Cornell, agrees: "I'm not a good note taker. In some classes, you're so busy trying to write down what the professors say that you miss half of the information. The Take-Note notes are very organized. The note taker put the whole lecture into perspective."

In the competitive atmosphere of some classes, students say u

Students

note-taking service gives them an advantage. "They can help you from an A to an A," says Stephen Biggley, a senior at the University of Michigan. "I got an A in astronomy and an A- in history. I wouldn't have gotten those grades on my own, because my notes were terrible."

Some say that students who don't buy the notes lose out in those who do. "If you don't buy the notes, you're at a disadvantage," says Luis Martolome, senior at the University of Michigan who is majoring in psychology. "Many of the classes are graded on a curve, and everyone will have better grades because they will have better notes than you do."

### Notes Put on Reserve

Critics of the note-taking services say that only affluent students can afford them. Some of the owners say they have taken steps to meet that charge. TakeNotes puts its lecture notes on reserve at Cornell's learning-skills center. And Mr. Rorke lets students at the University of Michigan use his notes if they work at his business.

Many believe that despite some controversy, the note-taking services are here to stay. "It's clear some people who are highly competitive will take advantage of anything that will give them an edge," says Eric Rubin, professor of English at the University of Michigan. "Some people just do not have good note-taking skills yet. And there are those who will skip the notes as an excuse for skipping class, but those people would do

anyway."

## Sidelines

Roland V. Massimino, the men's basketball coach at Villanova University, was named last week to replace Jerry Tarkanian at the University of Las Vegas.

Mr. Massimino will earn almost \$400,000 a year in salary and benefits under a five-year contract. Deals with sneaker manufacturers and other outside benefits could bring his earnings to about \$700,000 a year.

In his 19 years at Villanova, Mr. Massimino had a record of 357 wins and 241 losses and led the Wildcats to a national championship in 1985. He also established a reputation for academic integrity and for bridging the gap between the university's athletics director, Jim Wren, who once coached football at Villanova, and the latter's

controversy, the note-taking services were important factors in Mr. Massimino's selection to run a program that had been plagued by troubles with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and concerns about the academic unpreparedness of players.

Said Mr. Massimino: "I promise this: In no way will any student-athlete ever surpass this this atmosphere. Ever."

The university hired its new coach despite attempts by Mr. Tarkanian, who agreed last June to quit the position, to rescind his resignation. Lawyers for Mr. Tarkanian have said that he intends to fight for the post, but he has not said how he plans to do so.

Because UNLV's program faces the threat of probation stemming from a continuing NCAA investigation into alleged recruiting violations, one of the best coaches in the country reportedly turned down the job.

One of them, Pat Kennedy, who has transformed Florida State University's men's basketball program into one of the best in its new conference, the Atlantic Coast, and last month that he had rejected a contract similar to the one given Mr. Massimino.

More presidents are turning to athletic departments to help their colleges out of financial jams.

The athletics program at Syracuse University is being asked to shoulder a larger share of the university's budget crunch than are other departments. In a restructuring plan designed to help Syracuse eliminate a \$38-million budget deficit, President Kenneth A. Shaw proposed a \$2.1-million cut in the \$12.3-million athletics budget. He also said he would take \$5-million from the athletics department's reserve fund.

Faculty members, who had feared that the athletics program would escape major cuts, were pleased by Mr. Shaw's proposal.

The president, who has been at Syracuse since last year, told the Associated Press: "I think it's fair to say that athletics has done better in the past than it can be in the future."

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## Men Far Outnumber Women in Division I Sports and Receive Most of the Money, a Survey Finds

Continued From Page A1

Chronicle, March 18). The NCAA, which has been criticized over the years by women's sports advocates who believe it impeded their progress, was widely applauded for undertaking such a study and for getting information about the status of sex equity into the public eye.

The Chronicle conducted its survey to try to add details to the NCAA's summary data and to gauge how individual institutions are doing in providing sex equity in

men and women among varsity athletes, the amount and proportion of athletic scholarship money awarded to male and female athletes, the amount and proportion of operating expenditures spent on men's and women's teams, and the amount and proportion of money spent to recruit men's and women's teams.

### Key Pieces of Data

Most sports officials agree there are very key pieces of data to look for in gauging an individual college's performance in providing equitable programs. One major test under Title IX is that spending on men's and women's sports be comparable to the ratio of male and female athletes.

By that measure, said Michael Scott, a lobbyist and lawyer for the NCAA, "institutions, on average, are clearly in the ballpark." An institution like Florida State University, for instance, where male athletes outnumbered female athletes by about 72 per cent to 28 per cent and received 63 per cent of the athletic scholarship money, would seem to fulfill the law's requirements on that score.

However, like many other institutions, Florida State appears much less successful on the other main requirement of Title IX: that the proportion of male to female athletes generally reflect the proportion of male and female students at the institution. Continued on Page A40

sparts. It asked all 298 Division I institutions for copies of the forms they submitted as part of the NCAA's survey. Of those, 203 provided the forms. (For a list of colleges that did not provide them, and some of their reasons, see below.)

For each institution that responded, The Chronicle provides five pieces of information: the representation of men and women in the overall student body, the representation

### Universities That Did Not Participate in the Survey Cite the Sensitivity of Their Data

Ninety-seven of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 298 Division I members did not participate in The Chronicle's survey about gender equity. Those colleges either did not take part in the NCAA study on which The Chronicle's survey was based, or chose not to provide copies of their NCAA-survey responses to The Chronicle.

Most of the institutions that declined to release the information said they did so to protect sensitive information about coaching salaries. That was especially true of private institutions that are not subject to state open-records laws. Only a few public universities, like Pennsylvania State Uni-

versity and Utah State University, refused to release the information.

Others said they did not believe the information in the form would fairly reflect the status of men and women in their programs, either because it was outdated (the survey covered academic 1990-91) or because the NCAA's study, as it was crafted, would fail to put the data into context.

For instance, Chet Gladchuk, athletics director at Boston College, said his institution had recently undergone a compliance review by the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, and "was found to be in compliance."

"We do not feel the limited information

requested by the NCAA is a reflection of our comprehensive commitment to the equitable distribution of resources for men and women," Mr. Gladchuk wrote. "Therefore, we opt not to make the NCAA information available to The Chronicle."

Given the increasingly contentious and litigious nature of the debate about gender equity in athletics, another telling response came from Saint Clare University, which said that it was declining to release the equity survey "on the advice of the university's counsel."

The following colleges and universities elected not to participate in The Chronicle's survey:

U.S. Military Academy  
U of Dayton  
U of Evansville  
U of Hartford  
U of Houston  
U of Illinois Chicago  
U of Maine  
U of Maryland-Baltimore County  
U of Maryland-Eastern Shore  
U of Massachusetts-Amherst  
U of New Orleans  
U of Notre Dame  
U of Portland  
U of Richmond  
U of San Diego  
U of Utah  
U of Utah State  
Villanova U  
Winnipeg College  
Xavier U  
Yale U

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How Men and Women Fared in Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91

April 8, 1992 • THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION • A39

Athletics												Athletics																				
Spending on athletics scholarships												Athletics operating expenditures <sup>1</sup>																				
Distribution of full-time undergraduates						Distribution of athletes						Men						Men						Men								
Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total					
American U	40.3%	59.7%	50.5%	49.5%	\$800,992	55.8%	\$634,202	44.2%	\$120,513	65.3%	\$85,894	33.7%	\$71,247	77.6%	\$20,340	22.2%	\$352,495	59.2%	\$24,551	40.9%	\$111,400	94.6%	\$170,975	35.4%	\$27,750	60.2%	\$16,350	39.8%				
Appalachian State U	45.8	54.2	70.9	25.8	610,991	94.6	112,262	15.4	201,140	78.2	118,044	27.8	91,125	67.5	20,120	12.5	209,800	65.9	108,550	31.1	9,338	62.2	5,659	39.8	9,338	22.7	5,659	19.7				
Arizona State U	51.8	48.2	70.9	25.8	1,001,991	94.9	950,840	35.1	941,096	78.2	201,240	21.3	373,682	83.0	75,252	44.8	334,169	69.0	149,888	31.0	209,988	73.8	75,140	28.4	36,853	22.7	21,500	8.8				
Auburn	54.8	45.2	72.9	27.1	981,239	87.4	497,397	32.6	803,028	72.9	298,988	27.8	36,076	82.4	64,104	17.6	36,076	82.4	64,104	17.6	36,076	82.4	64,104	17.6	36,076	82.4	64,104	17.6				
Austin Peay State U	39.0	61.0	36.9	63.6	500,982	77.0	145,400	22.0	250,139	81.1	56,155	18.9	47,500	77.4	189,289	32.6	78,648	52.9	18,815	23.3	20,988	52.7	26,133	25.5	27,773	76.8	112,554	25.6	41,782	83.3	8,890	19.7
Ball State U	44.9	55.1	63.3	36.1	701,040	59.7	47,374	40.3	16,499	57.2	61,140	27.4	67,448	57.4	45,159	37.1	67,448	57.4	45,159	37.1	67,448	57.4	45,159	37.1	67,448	57.4	45,159	37.1				
Baylor U	45.8	54.2	79.1	23.9	1,696,949	61.0	369,941	19.0	925,225	83.2	184,455	16.8	165,400	87.7	20,958	11.3	25,118	90.8	21,534	25.4	25,118	90.8	21,534	25.4	25,118	90.8	21,534	25.4	25,118	90.8		
Bethune-Cookman C	38.5	61.4	62.2	37.8	500,932	63.2	103,143	16.9	17,500	57.2	201,240	21.3	373,682	83.0	75,252	44.8	334,169	69.0	149,888	31.0	209,988	73.8	75,140	28.4	36,853	22.7	21,500	8.8				
Baylor	45.9	53.1	71.9	27.1	1,048,624	70.9	49,404	41.1	494,909	77.9	140,686	22.1	118,523	61.1	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9				
Bowling Green State U	45.5	54.5	85.7	34.3	1,048,624	70.9	49,404	41.1	494,909	77.9	140,686	22.1	118,523	61.1	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9	25,313	15.9						
Bucknell U	54.8	45.2	70.9	29.2	503,952	51.4	47,927	49.1	210,150	52.9	184,704	40.2	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6				
California State U	47.9	52.1	70.9	29.1	1,020,970	70.7	202,122	33.0	130,407	78.3	37,748	21.7	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,400	41.4	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,400	41.4	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5				
—at Fullerton	44.9	55.1	69.0	25.8	665,610	70.9	27,212	29.7	51,075	81.6	151,686	24.4	21,825	75.4	5,675	100	21,825	75.4	5,675	100	21,825	75.4	5,675	100	21,825	75.4	5,675	100				
—at Long Beach	48.5	51.4	70.9	26.4	827,499	70.5	262,301	33.5	140,338	80.2	271,188	19.8	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
—at Northridge	44.9	55.1	68.3	23.7	346,552	66.6	173,924	33.4	140,686	28.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0	10,788	20.0						
Cal State Bakersfield	57.1	42.9	78.1	23.9	221,415	54.3	45,245	58.8	184,704	40.2	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6	48,515	87.4	7,000	2.6						
Cal State Fresno	45.1	53.9	64.0	34.0	110,970	70.7	202,122	33.0	130,407	78.3	37,748	21.7	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,400	41.4	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,400	41.4	21,760	64.5	152,184	35.5				
Cal State Fullerton	46.1	53.9	70.5	21.4	293,419	70.2	124,846	28.8	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State Long Beach	42.9	57.1	67.3	32.5	569,723	64.7	419,456	35.3	68,4	67.6	186,052	35.2	88,500	64.4	40,210	59.2	186,052	35.2	88,500	64.4	40,210	59.2	186,052	35.2	88,500	64.4	40,210	59.2				
Cal State Northridge	44.7	55.3	56.5	44.5	200,620	60.0	180,552	36.0	103,575	58.0	11,200	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State Sacramento	45.8	54.2	74.4	25.6	15,47,655	66.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	87.6				
Cal State San Marcos	48.8	51.2	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	81.6	23.7	1,179,694	71.6	456,694	27.9	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	51.5	48.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4				
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Cal State San Marcos	45.8	54.5	74.4	25.6	1,681,231	9.3	1,681,231	2.6	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6	20,489	38.4	20,489	87.6</td														

## How Men and Women Fared In Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91—Continued

Distribution of full-time undergraduates	Spending on athletics scholarships				Athletics operating expenditures *				Athletics recruiting expenditures *			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
U of Tennessee	47.3%	52.7%	74.5%	25.5%	\$801,073	87.0%	\$13,457.1	13.0%	\$243,343	81.5%	\$5,066	18.5%
—at Chattanooga	51.7	48.3	78.7	21.3	1,114,803	69.6	489,013	30.4	1,046,121	82.2	357,015	17.8
U of Texas	52.8	47.2	77.2	22.8	1,178,000	51.5	204,980	48.5	175,716	54.1	148,950	45.9
—at Arlington	51.9	52.0	77.2	25.4	1,178,000	51.5	204,980	48.5	187,500	71.3	192,761	28.7
—at El Paso	47.5	52.5	77.2	22.8	205,343	84.1	118,131	16.8	52,000	57.5	137,025	20.5
—Pan American	42.0	58.0	77.2	32.0	157,451	58.7	106,292	40.3	202,030	88.0	97,000	12.0
—at San Antonio	47.7	52.3	78.0	41.0	166,873	65.4	61,302	34.6	21,300	77.7	6,100	2.3
U of Toledo	48.5	51.5	71.0	20.0	1,042,477	70.2	427,426	29.8	466,539	73.9	184,984	26.1
U of Vermont	46.8	53.2	55.9	44.1	538,091	64.5	144,251	25.8	265,300	67.7	204,580	43.5
U of Washington	50.1	49.9	57.8	42.1	1,801,960	67.2	578,000	31.5	1,402,447	78.4	386,688	21.6
U of Wisconsin	51.1	48.9	64.4	35.6	1,361,588	69.9	585,269	30.1	817,225	70.9	375,601	21.5
—at Green Bay	40.0	60.0	43.5	56.5	230,127	49.4	236,141	50.8	238,600	54.7	196,000	45.3
—at Milwaukee	48.9	50.6	68.8	30.2	850,749	72.2	328,825	25.0	1,100,293	73.8	417,700	28.2
U of Wyoming	53.2	48.8	76.8	23.2	995,117	74.4	342,224	25.8	461,248	76.6	141,040	23.4
Vanderbilt U	46.3	53.7	70.8	29.0	579,406	68.6	265,407	31.4	178,851	67.5	111,000	25.0
Virginia Commonwealth	51.4	48.6	62.0	38.0	2,446,837	76.5	752,128	23.5	886,876	83.9	187,203	18.1
Virginia Military Institute	41.2	58.8	82.0	38.0	382,115	56.3	296,280	43.7	349,892	68.4	161,300	31.8
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,048,849	100.0	0	0.0	290,000	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia Tech	58.5	41.5	78.3	21.7	1,129,842	80.3	276,504	19.7	723,286	80.4	178,646	19.8
Wake Forest U	53.7	42.0	63.6	36.4	279,084	68.7	188,819	40.3	70,000	68.6	36,000	31.4
Washington State U	54.6	49.5	55.7	50.0	1,974,938	84.5	383,475	15.5	685,000	79.8	190,000	20.2
West Florida U	48.2	51.8	71.8	28.2	542,237	32.0	983,829	70.3	420,000	57.5	375,000	29.0
West Virginia U	54.3	47.7	72.5	27.5	215,213	26.8	236,884	69.4	105,368	50.8	89,600	46.2
Western Illinois U	48.8	72.2	22.8	22.8	492,182	28.6	1,324,795	83.5	301,000	16.5	272,000	83.2
Western Kentucky U	53.4	47.8	73.3	26.2	368,765	80.6	181,218	21.8	218,218	75.8	69,200	24.2
Western Michigan U	47.2	52.8	72.2	27.8	1,002,740	73.7	358,359	26.3	746,285	77.7	214,415	20.7
Wichita State U	47.7	52.3	54.4	45.6	305,151	64.5	362,765	54.3	287,100	61.5	186,200	36.5
Wright State U	48.6	50.4	63.0	37.0	384,429	57.4	292,270	62.7	292,770	67.2	143,208	32.6
Xavier U (Ohio)	49.5	51.7	54.9	40.6	312,112	53.3	273,387	48.7	287,228	78.9	100,928	20.1
Youngstown State U	49.0	51.0	72.3	27.8	212,228	74.4	188,228	25.6	272,551	76.3	90,584	24.9
Division I average *	48.7%	60.3%	68.1%	30.9%	\$848,330	58.6%	\$372,800	30.4%	\$612,208	77.4%	\$178,078	22.6%
2 Did not provide this information.												
3 Operating expenditures include only those costs associated directly with games, including lodging, meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment.												
4 Recruiting expenditures include the costs of all campus contacts and evaluations and of paid on-campus visits by athletics. They do not include telephone and postage costs.												
5 Division I average is based on information provided by the NCAA.												

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## Survey Fleshes Out College Compliance on Gender Equity

*Continued From Page A37*

Just 45.4 percent of Florida State's students are men, compared with 72.3 percent of its athletes.

Sports officials and legal experts are split on whether the huge gaps in participation and enrollment rates at most colleges suggest that those institutions are out of compliance with Title IX.

## Interests and Abilities

The NCAA's Mr. Scott is quick to note that the law allows a college to offer other reasons why its participation rate does not mirror enrollment. If the rates are not similar, "he says, the college can show that it has tried continually to expand opportunities for women, or it can prove that it has satisfied the 'interests and abilities' of women by providing as much opportunity as female students want or warrant."

Mr. Scott said that since Title IX has been in effect for 20 years, colleges will have difficulty making the historical argument and probably will have to lean more heavily on the "interests" test.

Advocates for women, however, argue that neither test stands up to scrutiny at most colleges. Donn A. Lopiano, who is leaving as director of women's athletics at the

University of Texas at Austin to become executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation, says the other part of the Title IX test are "more excuses than reasons."

"I don't know how college officials can argue that there aren't women interested in being varsity athletes, when you look at the number of club teams just joined to become varsity sports," Ms. Lopiano said.

She also argued that colleges cannot rationally compare the interest of men and women until they start spending comparable sums of money for recruiting, scholarships, and operating costs.

"I can't hear so many people say, 'I can't keep this women's team together,'" she said. "Well, no wonder. They're asked to practice at 7 a.m., the coach is paid two cents, there are no scholarships, All of a sudden there's no interest or ability. Big surprise!"

## A Central Issue

Although it's very tough to find areas of common ground between proponents of Mr. Scott's and Ms. Lopiano's views, they tend to agree on one thing: The question about whether participation rates must equal enrollment will be a central issue as the Title IX settlement is worked out in the coming months.

"Somebody is going to have to set a standard by which people say, 'Okay, if I measure up to that standard, I will have a gender-equitable program,'" said Jim Livengood, athletics director at Washington

After his death, Mr. Gathers' mother and other relatives filed a lawsuit seeking a total of \$32.5 million in damages. The university, its athletics director, its men's basketball coach, and its physician

Joan Cauliere, a spokeswoman for Loy-

ola Marymount, said the institution

and the university, which named him as the father of a basketball player who died two years ago, ending the university's involvement in the case.

In March 1990, Hank Gathers, who was taking medication to control an irregular heartbeat, collapsed on the court during a game and was pronounced dead within two hours.

Seeking \$32.5 Million

After his death, Mr. Gathers' mother and other relatives filed a lawsuit seeking a total of \$32.5 million in damages. The university, its athletics director, its men's basketball coach, and its physician

who treated Mr. Gathers all were named in the suit.

Last month the university settled part of the case by agreeing to pay \$855,000 to Mr. Gathers' estate, which named his son, Aaron Crump, as the sole beneficiary.

Last week Loyola Marymount concluded its role in the lawsuit by agreeing to pay \$545,000 to Lucille Gathers, the player's mother.

A statement by the university and its decision to settle "neither admits nor implies liability or responsibility," if not illegal, and that "qualification should be the chief criterion in the selection process." The faculty committee decided it could not accept the board's recommendation, and the institution is advertising the position again, without any age restrictions.

## International

## U.S. Plan for Aid to Scientists in Former Soviet Union Could Strengthen Deteriorating Research Enterprise

Package would drop restrictions on high-technology exports and try to alleviate 'brain-drain problem'

By KIM A. McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The Bush Administration last week announced several programs of aid to researchers in the former Soviet Union that could help strengthen the deteriorating scientific enterprise in Russia and slow the emigration of intellectuals in other countries.

The Alan J. Pifer Room is actually 207 Bremner Hall, the university's administration building. A ceremony to mark the re-opening was held during a recent visit by Mr. Pifer to the campus.

Mr. Pifer has been chairman of the New York-based University of Cape Town Fund since its formation in 1968. Much of the money goes to support scholarships to the university for black South Africans.

Mr. Pifer's association with the university dates to the 1950's. As president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York from 1963 to 1982, he helped provide support to South African scholars to conduct major research projects on poverty and politics in the country. He was awarded an honorary degree by the university in 1984 for his service "to alleviate the 'brain-drain problem.'

Mr. Bush said his plan also would allow a \$400-million fund approved by Congress last year to dismantle the Soviet nuclear arsenal to be broadened to include improvements in nuclear-plant safety and the conversion of Russian nuclear-weapons laboratories to civilian facilities.

Stipends for Visiting Scholars

As British voters head to the polls this week, the Labor Party seems to have consolidated its support among academics.

In a nationwide sampling of university professors, 57 percent of respondents said they supported Labor. The Conservatives had the support of only 14 percent of the professors, far below the 31 percent voting won by Liberal Democrats.

University College in Dublin has been forced to reopen a search for an assistant lecturer in medieval history after faculty members objected to one candidate's exclusion on the apparent grounds that he was, at 52, too old for the post.

Donna Stoclet, a University of Toronto instructor who currently is a research fellow at the Dublin institution, had applied for the position, but was not included on the list of finalists because—according to minutes of a meeting looked to the press—he was too old.

The finalists were identified by a board of assessors that assists the institution in its recruiting. The board told the arts faculty that all six of the posts were better suited for the ages of 27 and 30, which it felt was the appropriate age for a junior appointment. "It could be argued that Dr. Stoclet, like several other candidates, was overqualified for the post," one board member said.

The board's recommendations sparked an uprising among the faculty members, who said that "admission of grounds of age was inappropriate" and that "qualification should be the chief criterion in the selection process." The faculty committee decided it could not accept the board's recommendation, and the institution is advertising the position again, without any age restrictions.

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President Bush announcing aid: "The revolution in these states is a defining moment for America's own national interests."

In history, with profound consequences for America's own national interests."

would obtain the bulk of their support from the universities and colleges, State Department officials said.

A similar \$1-million program announced

*Continued on Following Page*

NICHOLAS KAMM/ASSOCIATED PRESS

"The return of nationalism is indeed a step back."

## 'WHAT'S TO BE DONE?'

## Amid Yugoslavia's Turmoil, Sarajevo U. Is Assailed by Bitter Sectarian Rivalries

By DUSKO DODER

SARAJEVO, YUGOSLAVIA

The disintegration of Yugoslavia has embroiled its intellectuals in sectarian rivalries and put enormous strains on academic communities throughout the multi-ethnic federation.

Nowhere have these strains been as apparent as here in the centrally located republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, where professors at the University of Sarajevo have become the leaders of rival ethnic political parties.

According to its rector, Jusuf Mulic, who is a Muslim, "we don't engage in politics," even though many of its faculty members are. "We don't like it," he said, "but what's to be done? They are citizens."

The problem of Yugoslavia, said Mr. Mulic, who is a Muslim, is that "we don't really have political parties like the Democrats and Republicans in the United States, with different programs. Our parties are ethnic parties, that's all."

Aleksa Buba, a philosophy professor, said he became a Serb nationalist politician "with a feeling of guilt." But, he said, the collapse of Communism swept away old political

Continued on Page A43

"The return of nationalism is indeed a step back."

## U.S. Aid Could Shore Up Research Enterprise in Former Soviet Union

*Continued From Preceding Page*

by the State Department would bring to the United States at least 150 scientists working on defense-related projects in the former Soviet Union for three-to-six-month internships at American companies.

In addition, some federal agencies are providing additional assistance on their own to existing cooperative research efforts.

At the National Science Foundation, managers in the division of international programs are racing to put into place a new plan to provide additional resources to researchers in the former Soviet Union who are engaged in foundation-supported collaborations with U.S. scientists.

### Quick Reviews Promised

Cerson S. Sher, senior program manager for Eastern Europe, said the foundation was telephoning the approximately 100 U.S. researchers who direct such collaborations to make them aware of the support. Requests for additional aid will be reviewed quickly, he added.

He said each of the projects could receive as much as \$10,000 in supplemental aid immediately, to pay for journal subscriptions, travel expenses, and supplies that will be sent to the former Soviet Union to help maintain the laboratories of the counterparts in the research effort there. The first awards are expected to be made this week. "We're trying to get on this very quickly," Mr. Sher said.

Officials at the science foundation said the money to finance the new program, which could amount to no more than \$1-million, would come from reallocating resources within the agency. They added that the initiative had been requested



LAREN R. GRAHAM, a professor at MIT: "I'm not opposed to bringing them here for a short period of time."

FRANK PRASS: "What we're talking about to destabilize the brain drain is only a few tens of millions of dollars."

by Walter E. Massey, the agency's director.

At the National Institutes of Health, officials of the Fogarty International Center are providing as much as \$20,000 a year for three years in additional aid to existing NIH collaborative projects with the former Soviet Union. The effort is being financed by a \$1-million program, which was approved by Congress last year, to assist researchers in Latin America and Eastern Europe, as well as in the former Soviet Union.

However, David A. Wolff, chief of international research and awards at the Fogarty center, said most of the applications and awards involved collaborative projects with researchers in the former Soviet Union.

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Like the NSF program, which does not pay the salaries of foreign researchers, the NIH effort would provide all of the funds to U.S. researchers who will buy supplies to be sent to the former Soviet Union.

"Rather than send the money to the country, where Russian officials can take cuts, we send the materials and equipment there," Mr. Wolff said.

### Avoiding High Duties

Mr. Sher of the NSF estimated that, because of the high taxes on cash payments in Russia and the difficulty of moving money through the bureaucracy there, a payment of \$100 to a researcher could quickly dwindle to "only \$10 or \$20." He said the foundation also planned to avoid paying high

duties on the supplies and equipment by having U.S. scientists bring the materials into Russia, rather than shipping them separately.

Thomas J. Ratchford, associate director of policy and international affairs at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, noted that his office was encouraging other federal agencies to develop programs like those at the science foundation and the NIH. He said it was also studying closely the recommendations from scientists who met last month at the National Academy of Sciences to discuss ways to help civilian researchers in the former Soviet Union.

In recent months, Russian and American science leaders, concerned that the Administration was

still only one of the group's recommendations—the elimination of export controls on high-technology equipment—expressed in Mr. Bush's multibillion-dollar package of assistance, Mr. Ratchford said the aid package was still being refined and could later include some additional proposals to assist civilian researchers.

"It's too early to tell," he said. "What we are talking about is not much compared to the total package."

Frank Prass, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said he was encouraged by its prospects.

"What we're talking about to destabilize the brain drain is only a few tens of millions of dollars," he said.

However, some American scholars expressed concern that its brain drain could be exacerbated by the State Department's plan to bring Russian scientists to work temporarily in the United States

### 'A Great Deal of Unrest'

The major problem is not the inability to bring Russian scholars to the United States, said Eugene E. Skolnikoff, a political-science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's providing resources there. In fact, it may not go much farther than that."

When R. Graham, a professor of the history of science at MIT, who said he had similar concerns, predicted that a large number of the Russian scientists brought to the United States would eventually return home.

At the University of Durban-Westville, students held a two-week boycott in support of their demand for the immediate suspension of a white professor who they alleged is racist. The institution's vice-chancellor, Jairam Reddy, appointed a commission of inquiry to look into the allegations. Last week students decided to suspend the boycott pending the commission's report.

The Students Representative Council then began pressing for the administration to review the case of 411 other students, about 220 of whom were eventually readmitted. The action followed negotiations between student leaders and the administration, as well as class boycotts and demonstrations. A protest last week got out of hand when a group of about 60 militant students occupied "Mr. Gerwel's

offices, threw files on the floor, and disrupted telephone service.

Mr. Gerwel condemned the militancy of the students and said student leaders must take responsibility for the actions of their followers.

### 'Serious Repercussions'

The student council condemned the form of the protest but continued to press for re-admission of about 190 students.

Said Olisa Nombela, a spokesman for the council: "We recognize that students have financial obligations to the university and the university has financial constraints. But this university is unique in that it has been prone to serve students from working-class communities. Obviously if the university is going to introduce a policy of financial exclusions, that in our view has serious repercussions. We want to have the doors of learning opened to everyone."

Njabulo Ndebele, vice-rector of the university, said at one point that it should be "a matter of national concern that students with proven ability to succeed are unable to finance their studies."

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Robert L. Park, a professor of physics at the University of Maryland at College Park and director of the Washington office of the American Physical Society, said the program could also face opposition from the many U.S. scientists, particularly physicists, who have been unable to secure jobs at American universities.

"Among young Ph.D.'s attempting to find positions in a tight job market, it's likely to create a great deal of unrest," he said.

More than 3,000 students at the historically black University of Venda staged a protest against a white lecturer who they claimed was racist.

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## International

focused only on helping nuclear weapons scientists in the former Soviet Union, have called on the White House officials to broaden the assistance to prevent dismantling of civilian research institutes in Russia.

Debilitating research facilities, shortages of hard currency to buy chemicals and maintain journal subscriptions, and extremely low wages, they warned, have prevented many scholars in the former Soviet Union from conducting research and led to fears of a massive emigration of intellectuals in the near future.

### Special Fund for Equipment

At a closed-door meeting at the National Academy of Sciences in March, more than 120 American scientists recommended steps the White House should take to broaden its support for civilian scientists in the former Soviet Union, such as creating a special \$50-million to \$100-million fund to repair and refurbish equipment, journals, and books there.

While only one of the group's recommendations—the elimination of export controls on high-technology equipment—expressed in Mr. Bush's multibillion-dollar package of assistance, Mr. Ratchford said the aid package was still being refined and could later include some additional proposals to assist civilian researchers.

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## International

### Amid Yugoslavia's Strife, Sarajevo U. Is Assailed by Sectarian Rivalries

*Continued From Page A1*

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### 'A Great Deal of Unrest'

The major problem is not the inability to bring Russian scholars to the United States, said Eugene E. Skolnikoff, a political-science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "It's providing resources there. In fact, it may not go much farther than that."

When R. Graham, a professor of the history of science at MIT, who said he had similar concerns, predicted that a large number of the Russian scientists brought to the United States would eventually return home.

At the University of Durban-Westville, students held a two-week boycott in support of their demand for the immediate suspension of a white professor who they alleged is racist. The institution's vice-chancellor, Jairam Reddy, appointed a commission of inquiry to look into the allegations. Last week students decided to suspend the boycott pending the commission's report.

The Students Representative Council then began pressing for the administration to review the case of 411 other students, about 220 of whom were eventually readmitted. The action followed negotiations between student leaders and the administration, as well as class boycotts and demonstrations. A protest last week got out of hand when a group of about 60 militant students occupied "Mr. Gerwel's

offices, threw files on the floor, and disrupted telephone service.

Robert L. Park, a professor of physics at the University of Maryland at College Park and director of the Washington office of the American Physical Society, said the program could also face opposition from the many U.S. scientists, particularly physicists, who have been unable to secure jobs at American universities.

"Among young Ph.D.'s attempting to find positions in a tight job market, it's likely to create a great deal of unrest," he said.

More than 3,000 students at the historically black University of Venda staged a protest against a white lecturer who they claimed was racist.

"Among young Ph.D.'s attempting to find positions in a tight job market, it's likely to create a great deal of unrest," he said.

## International

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April 8, 1992 • THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION • A13

agitation on the campus. Until the outbreak of Yugoslavia's civil war last summer, a plurality of the students—37.6 per cent—identified themselves first as Yugoslavs, while 23.5 per cent regarded themselves first as Muslims, 20.4 per cent as Serbs, and 10.7 per cent as Croats.

The figures come from surveys conducted by the government and released in December.

### Soaring Unemployment

Operations at the University of Sarajevo thus far have been virtually uninterrupted by the fighting in the country. The universities in Belgrade and Zagreb, in contrast, have experienced some disruptions and also have seen many of their students called up for service in the Serbian-backed union army or by Croatian militias.

But Mr. Mušić, the rector here, and the editor of *Yugoslavia's* economy, which has suffered from the fighting in the country, are worried about the university's treasury. "We are barely surviving," he said.

Intellectuals share in the frustrations felt throughout society, which has witnessed a dramatic decline in the standard of living. A professor who made the equivalent of \$1,000 a month one year ago has seen his salary reduced to the equivalent of \$80 a month today. Government subsidies to the university have been reduced drastically. A recent and unexpected 450-per-cent increase in the price of natural gas has left the university without funds to pay for other services.

The U.N.'s peace-keeping troops may be the best hope that Yugoslavia's quarreling ethnic minorities can be kept from destroying each other and brought to some peaceful agreement. While the 14,000 peacekeepers are to be deployed in Sarajevo, Belgrade, and the U.N. headquarters in Belgrade, the 10,000 peacekeepers here have refrained from joining the nationalist parties. Typical is Aleksandar Maharamović, a Serb from Croatia, who said he resented any type of nationalism.

### Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland Agree on Plan to Integrate Universities

*By BURTON BOLLAG*

*PRAGUE*

Education ministers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland have agreed on six projects to increase the integration of their universities and research institutions after four decades of Communist-imposed isolation.

The ministers agreed on the outlines of the projects after "quite a bit of controversy" at a meeting last month in Prague, Czechoslovakia, according to Zdenek Deyl, the head of international relations at the Education Ministry of the Czech Republic.

He described efforts of the three countries to Westernize and integrate their higher-education systems as a "painful restructuring."

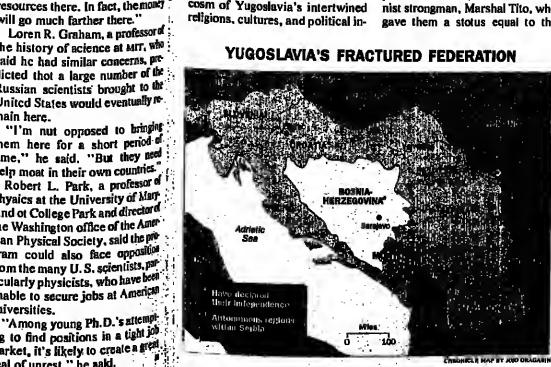
Discussions among the three countries on higher-education issues have been going on for more than a year.

The projects are to be submitted to the European Community for possible financing under its program of assistance to Eastern Europe. Mr. Deyl said a decision on the application for more than \$10-million in assistance for this year alone was expected soon. He added that he anticipated approval of the request and hoped that work on the projects could begin as early as next month.

Among the planned projects:

■ A Bratislava-based office to work out mutual recognition of university credits and degrees among the countries.

■ A large Prague-based project to make science education more responsive to the needs of the region's economy, especially in science and technology.



■

## China Plans Measures to Encourage Its Best and Brightest to Come Home

By NICK DRIVER

BEIJING

Acknowledging that their country has failed to stem a massive brain drain, education authorities in China have unveiled a new series of measures designed to persuade their best and brightest to come home.

According to the official Xinhua News Agency, the Chinese Academy of Sciences plans to use financial and other incentives to lure émigré scholars and students.

Many students decided to stay abroad largely out of fear for their lives after the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and the repressive atmosphere that followed. Thousands of other Chinese who left the country to study or to research abroad simply prefer the working conditions in advanced Western countries and feel that their newly acquired skills and knowledge would go to waste in China.

To try to remedy the situation, the Chinese Academy has offered to set aside about \$300,000 a year to finance research grants, buy modern equipment, and improve

**"By the beginning of the next century, a majority of current leading researchers will retire and a younger generation will be needed."**

intellectuals and not keep them clutched to their jobs at research institutes. "The policies guarantee greater freedom to travel abroad after they have returned," said, while based in China, they may be allowed to visit foreign countries on a regular basis, the report said.

The authorities are even trying

**Indonesian Students Go on Trial on Charges of Subversion and 'Spreading Hatred'**

By MARGOT COHEN

JAKARTA, INDONESIA

The two chief organizers of a pro-independence student group and three undergraduates from Indonesia's troubled province of East Timor have gone on trial here on charges of subversion and "spreading hatred."

The five were arrested last November following a Jakarta rally protesting a massacre in Dili, East Timor, where soldiers fired into a crowd of pro-independence demonstrators and killed at least 30 people. Indonesia annexed East Timor, a former Portuguese colony in 1976, but its sovereignty has not been recognized by the United Nations. Several soldiers are to be court-martialed for their part in the Dili shooting.

The trials of the students, which are expected to last about three months, are seen as part of a broad government effort to quell student unrest.

Two defendants charged with subversion face the death penalty: Fernando De Araujo, a literature student at Udayana University in Bali, and Jono Freitas Da Cunha, who dropped out of the law program at Alma Jaya Catholic University in Jakarta after the government withdrew his scholarship.

**7-Year Maximum Sentence**

For the lesser crime of "spreading hatred," a minimum seven-year prison sentence faces Agapito Cardoso of Udayana University, Vicente Da Silva Gutierrez of the National Institute of Technology in East Java, and Domingos Barata De Jesus Vaz of the Catholic University in Central Java.

Mr. De Araujo and Mr. Da Silva Gutierrez founded a pro-independence student group in 1988, the National Student Resistance Movement, or

to two Chinese students and scholars who are not thinking of returning immediately to help in other ways with China's modernization drive. Calling on their sense of patriotism, the new policy urges intellectuals studying abroad to continue to serve China by returning to give lectures, conduct symposiums, provide materials, or participate in research programs.

### Critical Lack of Researchers

In the first statistical confirmation of the seriousness of the brain drain, officials acknowledged that only 25 percent of the scholars sent abroad by the Chinese Academy of Sciences since China opened its doors in the late 1970's had returned. The academy disclosed last week that over the past 14 years only 3,700 of the more than 15,000 students and scholars it had sent abroad to study had returned to work in China.

The consequence of this exodus, according to the deputy director of the academy's education bureau, Shi Tingjun, is a critical lack of qualified researchers and professors, especially in the sciences. Chinese officials are increasingly worried by signs that the best and brightest of the country's younger generation are voting with their feet and refusing to replace the core of Soviet-trained professionals due to retire this decade.

The academy "is facing a serious dilemma in generations," Mr. Shi said, adding: "By the beginning of the next century, a majority of current leading researchers will retire and a younger generation will be needed to assume their posts."

East Timor, known as RENET, for its initials in Portuguese, has its initials in Portuguese. The group, which attracted members from universities across Java and Bali, concentrated on non-violent activities such as disseminating information on human rights violations and holding discussions on political and economic problems in East Timor. It was suspected of drawing funds from an armed rebel movement.

The students operated clandestinely until the November 12 massacre joined them into public protest. They were subsequently detained and interrogated by the police and denied access to lawyers, according to the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, a human rights group that is helping defend some of the students.

In a country lacking an independent judiciary, the students are in a difficult position. The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation has never won a subversion case. However, other recent cases of alleged subversion in Indonesia's Aceh province that involved faculty members at several universities ended with prison terms rather than the death penalty.

Besides incidents in which protesters were beaten or arrested, the government has used more subtle forms of pressure to deter dissent. After the massacre in Dili, the government suddenly cut off scholarship payments to East Timorese university students. They were returned to the condition that they agreed with the integration of East Timor, that they were not involved in any anti-integration activities, and that they apologize for any such activities in the past.

Thus far only a handful of students reportedly have refused to sign the statement.

## Australian Students Clash With Police in Protest Over Financial-Aid Shift

By GEOFREY MASLEN

MELBOURNE

A protest march by Australian university students angry about the federal government's plans to change its financial-aid policies turned into a violent confrontation with the police in Melbourne.

Thousands of students stormed the State of Victoria's Parliament building here after breaking through police lines. They rammed locked doors to try to force their way into the building and fought with police officers who attempted to stop them. Windows in the office of the state's Premier, Joan Kirner, were smashed, and she had to be escorted from the building by armed police. At least 22 police officers were injured in the mêlée, which observers here said wins the worst student violence against the police seen in Australia.

The march through downtown Melbourne was part of a week-long national campaign organized by students to show their opposition to the government's plan to shift the bulk of the student loan funds from grants to loans. Students qualified for an allowance would be able to take out an interest-free, come-contingent loan for a large amount, giving them increased financial flexibility.

An angry student on campus across the country rejected the proposal and called on the government to increase the current allowances levels, which they claimed placed most students below poverty line.

Mr. Chapman's final report is due next month. The recommendations are due to the government.

place the current system of student grants with government-aid loans. The leaders of the student union condemned the violence, said it had not been planned.

Under the existing student program, called "Ausudy," a government spends \$1 billion (U.S.) in year providing need-based allowances to eligible students.

### Interest-Free Loans Proposed

But the government, seeking to increase the program's effectiveness, called on Bruce Chapman, professor of economics at Australia's National University, to evaluate the Ausudy program and recommend ways to improve it.

In a draft report, Mr. Chapman said Ausudy appeared to be played little part in encouraging students to go on to higher education. He proposed that the government replace the grants system with a loan program. Students qualified for an allowance would be able to take out an interest-free, come-contingent loan for a large amount, giving them increased financial flexibility.

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## CONFERENCES



**The American Association of University Administrators**

**AAUA's 22nd Year Assembly XXII: Doing More With Less: The Challenge of Constraints**

**June 12-15, 1992**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio**  
**The Terrace Hilton**

**Added Attractions:** Just down the street from the Hilton is the newly renovated Tower Place—a shopping extravaganza of over sixty-five stores and restaurants. Sixth Avenue and Congress Place Mall are also nearby. Beautiful waterfront dining is offered just across the Ohio River at Covington Landing, The Cincinnati Art Museum, Krobs Conservatory, Bicentennial Commons, and the Cincinnati Zoo are just a short distance from the hotel.

**For Hotel Reservations:**

**The Terrace Hilton**  
(513) 381-4000

**For Conference and Campus Program Information:**

**AAUA, General Secretary's Office**  
(202) 994-6505  
2121 Eye Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006

**EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY IN A TIME OF FISCAL CONSTRAINTS** Francis Moore Lappé and Paul Du Bois, founders of the Institute for the Arts of Democracy, will discuss the obligation colleges and universities have to empower students for leadership roles in a rapidly changing world.

**TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT** Steven Hunt, partner and TQM specialist with Arthur Andersen, and Robert Comiskey, TQM consultant and academic administrator, will discuss the relevance of TQM for colleges and universities.

**BUDGET MANAGEMENT/ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT** Kent Chatabor, VP for Finance, Bowdoin College and member of the Harvard IEM Team and Randi Lantz, Executive VP, National Center for Student Retention, will speak about financial management and enrollment shifts in higher education.

**FISCAL CONSTRAINTS: A PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE** Gloria Randle Scott, President, Bennett College

**EXEMPLARY ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP AWARDS** Recipients will present their winning programs on the theme: "DOING MORE WITH LESS: THE CHALLENGE OF CONSTRAINTS."

**WORKSHOPS** INTEG. AND INTRA-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION: a source of financial saving will be discussed by Leo Goodman, President, of Governors State University, LEGAL ISSUES: Paridice Hollander, AAUA General Counsel, will address legal aspects of downscaling, reemployment and political correctness.

**STUDENT RIGHTS:** William Bryan, Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs at the University of North Carolina, will discuss a Student Bill of Rights.

**EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT: A HANDS-ON APPROACH** by James Carr, VP of Harding University. STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE 1990's: a presentation by Virginia Plucci, VP for Administration and Planning, and others from Sammamish State University.

**PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP** (optional with fee): UNDERSTANDING THE BUDGET PROCESS: A BRIEF COURSE FOR EVERYONE BUT FISCAL OFFICER: James McGovern, Associate VP for Medical Affairs, Case Western Reserve.

**CREDENTIALS REVIEW** (optional by appointment, with fee): Individual consultations with representatives of leading national search firms.

Internships

## NYUING INSTITUTE

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## Gazette

APPOINTMENTS. RESIGNATIONS. DEATHS. AND COMING EVENTS

Lee E. Meadows  
W. K. Kellogg  
Foundation



Elizabeth Gruner  
Reed College



David DeBois  
St. Clair County  
Community College



Sheila E. Megley  
Regis College  
(Mass.)



William J. Farrell  
University System  
of New Hampshire

**New college and university chief executives:** College of Aeronautics; Richard B. Goetzle, Jr.; Culver-Stockton College, Edwin B. Strong, Jr.; Allan Hancock Community College, Ann F. Stephenson; Laramie County Community College, Charles H. Bohlen; Limestone College, Walt Griffin; Maryville University (Mo.); Keith H. Lovin; Regis College (Mass.); Sheila E. Megley; University of Wisconsin System, Katherina C. Lyal; University System of New Hampshire, William J. Farrell; Youngstown State University, Leslie H. Cochran.

**Other new chief executives:** Association of College Unions—International, Scott T. Rickard; and Music Library Association, Richard Griscom.

## Appointments, Resignations

Bob Beaudenou, vice-president for instruction and student services at Brevard Community College, has been promoted to the position of associate dean of St. Paul College, effective July 1.

William Berry, assistant to the president for student affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, has been promoted to the position of associate dean of student affairs at St. Paul College, effective July 1.

Elizabeth Gruber, former director of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, has been promoted to the position of associate dean of student affairs at St. Paul College, effective July 1.

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## THE 1992 CONFERENCE ON STUDENT SUCCESS COURSES

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THE 1992 Conference on Student Success Courses will be unusual in its focus on practical ideas and techniques which can be applied immediately in the "multicultural," "nontraditional," and "heterogeneous" environment of the 1990's. It will showcase exemplary freshman seminars, extended orientation programs, and other formal courses designed to facilitate student transitions to higher education.

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### "Retention of Hispanic College Students: Responses to a Nation at Risk"

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**Thursday, April 30 - Friday, May 1, 1992**  
Denver, Colorado

Topics include campus climate; role of faculty in retention; curricular innovations; early outreach models; and evaluating retention programs

Call HACU Conference Registration Desk before Apr. 23 to register or for more details:  
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For further information, please contact Ken Kozak, Curriculum and Management, 4506 Geary Blvd., Suite 201, San Francisco, CA 94118-3004 (415) 765-0184

### CALL FOR PROGRAM PROPOSALS

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**Administrators (AcAfAd)**

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Programs run concurrently allowing 45 minutes for presentation and 15 minutes for questions. Formats are presentation/discussion, panel, or informal roundtable.

Program proposal submission deadline is **May 18, 1992**. Request proposal submission form or information from:

Dr. Jerry D. Burnam, Associate Dean  
College of Applied Life Studies, University of Illinois  
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Champaign, IL 61820  
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A half-day workshop for presidents, admissions officers, and public relations directors.

Speakers include:  
• Edward Flatau, editor, "The Flatau Guide to Colleges"  
• Jeffrey Gilbert, editor, tables and rankings, *Money* magazine's "Money Guide: America's Best College Buys"  
• Robert Morse, director of research and data analysis, *U.S. News & World Report's "America's Best College"*

June 17, 1992 • Harrisburg, PA

For information, contact:  
Annette Camo  
Penn State Harrisburg  
(600) 346-0319

An equal opportunity university

### Coming Events

**Continued From Previous Page**  
2-3: *Agile: "Conscious Action: The Spiritual Dimension,"* conference, Society for Holistic Studies, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N.Y. Contact: Dr. William L. Robinson, 1400 University Avenue, Box 2776, Rochester, N.Y. 14527-2776; (716) 475-2440.  
2-3: *Teaching Workshops on Academic Success Strategies and Thinking Skills*, for Cross-Cultural Communication is the Smith Institute for Writing, Reading, and Communication, International Society for Individual Education Training and Research, University of Rochester, Wyndham Run Hotel, Monroe, N.Y. Contact: David Buus, 900 331 15th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10003; (212) 737-5533.  
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### 10 Mother's Day

**Business Machines Corporation**, March 10 Hillside Hotel, Hillside Hotel, S.C. Contact: 3001 Congress, Suite 900-200, or 800-222-5200.  
**Child Abuse Prevention**, conference, Hotel Columbia, 1000 Columbia Street, Seattle, Wash. 98101; (206) 467-2464.  
**11-13: Institutional advancement.** "Using Computers in Your Alumni and Development Program," conference, Hotel Columbia, 1000 Columbia Street, Seattle, Wash. 98101; (206) 467-2464.  
**12-13: Institutional research.** "Education Research: Annual Forum," conference, Hotel Columbia, 1000 Columbia Street, Seattle, Wash. 98101; (206) 467-2464.  
**12-13: Information systems.** "Computer Applications of College Admissions: Leadership Roles for Information Systems: Leadership Roles for Libraries," conference, International Computer Information Systems, 1000 University Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98101; (206) 467-2464.  
**12-13: Interdisciplinary programs.** National conference on non-traditional and interdisciplinary programs, George Mason University, Virginia Beach, Contact: 703) 993-1030.  
**13-14: Marketing.** "Marketing Clinic: How to Increase Adult Student Enrollment," College Board, Omni Ambassador East

### Gas zette

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